

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 16.

## ANOTHER PACKER IN RAILROADS.

The latest packinghouse executive to interest himself actively in railroad matters is Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, who was last week elected a director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at the annual meeting of the stockholders of that road. Mr. Tilden succeeds Samuel M. Felton, formerly president of the road, on the board of directors.

## CUDAHY SETTLES OLEO CASES.

The case against the Cudahy Packing Company for failing to place stamps of proper denomination on packages of oleomargarine came to an end in the Federal court at Leavenworth, Kas., this week by a compromise. The packing company agreed to pay a fine of \$5,000, a back stamp tax of \$82,777.50 and a special tax of \$10,000 for agencies, making a total of \$97,777.50. This dispute was over oleo which the Government declared to be artificially colored, but which the company maintained contained no artificial coloring.

## INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR EXPANDS.

The Indianapolis Abattoir Company has recently leased an abattoir located at Kansas City, and will increase its killing capacity at once, while it is understood that plans will be made to enlarge this plant to a much greater capacity. The company's trade has grown to such an extent in all parts of the country that the facilities of the big Indianapolis plant are not sufficient for taking care of business. The company will now kill on the Kansas City market as well, and has leased the W. F. Lyons plant on the Blue River at Kansas City for that purpose.

## BEQUESTS OF MRS. NELSON MORRIS.

The will of the late Mrs. Nelson Morris, widow of the Chicago packinghouse pioneer, who died in France about a month ago, was made public in Chicago this week. Under its terms bequests amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars are made to various charitable institutions. Principal among these is a gift of \$300,000 for the erection and endowment of a convalescent home or hospital for children, in memory of Nelson Morris and the testatrix. Approximately \$300,000 more is bequeathed to specified relatives of Mrs. Morris, and all the remainder of the estate is devised without conditions to the four surviving children, Augusta, Rothchild, Edward Morris, Ira N. Morris and Maud Morris Schwab, in equal shares.

## Fourth Annual Convention

of the

## American Packers' Association

HOTEL LA SALLE  
CHICAGO

### Monday, October 18, 10.00 A. M.

Address of Welcome, by Hon. C. S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois.  
Address of Welcome, by J. A. Bunnell, President Chicago Board of Trade.  
President's Address, by General Michael Ryan.  
Roll Call.  
Reading of Minutes of Preceding Meeting.  
Report of Executive Committee, by James S. Agar, Chairman.  
Report of Treasurer, by Joseph L. Roth.  
Report of Committee to Confer with Government Officials.  
Report of Fire Insurance Committee, by Joseph Allerdice, Chairman.  
Address by Edward F. O'Neill, President United Master Butchers' Association of America.

### Monday, October 18, 2.00 P. M.

#### Reading of Technical Papers.

"Packinghouse Construction," by P. A. Kley, Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Handling of Hides," by Richard, McCartney, Kansas City, Kans.  
"Meat Curing by Electricity," by J. C. Lincoln, Cleveland, Ohio.  
"Tankwater," by F. M. de Beers, Chicago, Ill.  
"Preparation and Utilization of Glue Stock," by Lowell R. Burch, Chicago, Ill.  
"Packinghouse Management," by A. G. Gilck, Marshalltown, Iowa.

### Monday, October 18, 8.00 P. M.

Vaudeville Show in the Hotel La Salle.

### Tuesday, October 19, 10.00 A. M.

#### "QUESTION BOX."

Technical Questions for General Discussion.  
[Automobile ride and entertainment at South Shore Club for lady visitors, tendered by the Chicago ladies.]

### Tuesday, October 19, 2.00 P. M.

Report of Committee on Resolutions. Report of Auditing Committee. Report of Obituary Committee. Report of Committee on Nominations. Election of Officers. Election of Honorary Members. Unfinished Business. New Business. Adjournment.

### Tuesday, October 19, 7.00 P. M.

"German Dinner" at the Hotel La Salle.

### Wednesday, October 20 10.00 A. M.

Trip through the famous Chicago Freight Subway to Lake Front, connecting with automobiles for ride to the Bismarck Gardens, where an entertainment and luncheon will be provided.

## MEAT EXPORTS LESS THAN EVER.

The preliminary figures of the Government statistical bureau for September, covering the exports of meat and dairy products for that month and for the nine months of the year, indicate the alarming way in which our export trade continues to decrease. The combination of causes, chief among which are the tariff and other restrictions of foreign governments and the high cost of products due to limited supplies at home, have resulted in the poorest export showing which the American meat trade has made in many years.

Exports of meat and dairy products for September, according to the preliminary figures, are nearly \$3,000,000 less than for September a year ago. For the nine months of the year to date the totals are nearly \$19,000,000 under what they were for the same period a year ago. The export totals for September are given as \$9,326,116, compared to \$12,261,065 for September, 1908. For the nine months the total export values are given as \$103,549,250, compared to \$122,127,396 for a similar period of 1908.

Exports of meat animals for September amounted in value to \$1,392,138, compared to \$1,952,956 in September, 1908. For the nine months the totals are given as \$11,644,379, compared to \$19,367,829 for a similar period of last year.

## LIMIT LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

The Norfolk (Va.) city government is about to enact a meat inspection ordinance much milder than that first proposed. The original draft covered all meat sold in the city. The amended form covers only animals slaughtered there. This was in response to representations of those who claimed the trade would be destroyed were general inspection of meats shipped in from the country required. Of course, government-inspected meats are not affected either way.

Amended so that pork can get on the market without inspection, the ordinance creating a city veterinarian and requiring his certificate to all meats, except that of fowls, and that bearing the Government stamp was approved. As approved by the committee the ordinance specifies only the inspection of cattle at the time or immediately after slaughtering, but takes precaution against the allowance of too much latitude in the distribution of other meats by vesting in the Board of Control the power to extend the inspection, as conditions may require, without limitation.

## HOG RAISING AND PORK PRODUCTION

### England Has Same Hog Problem That Confronts America

By Loudon M. Douglas, Edinburgh, Scotland.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following discussion of the hog problem in Great Britain by a leading meat authority there will be of interest to the American trade at this time as reflecting much the same condition that confronts the trade in this country at this time.]

From day to day the evidence continues to accumulate showing that the bacon markets of the world are hopelessly disorganized, and that in so far as swine husbandry is concerned, we are passing through a critical time. It is in fact a curious state of affairs and calls for special comment, not only from all who are interested in the prosperity of agriculture, but from those also who are specially concerned with securing steady markets in the provision trade. Apparently the shortage began about the beginning of the present year, and has been more especially marked in the United Kingdom, but it exists also in the United States, Canada and Denmark, these being the principal bacon curing countries of the world.

In the United States the outlook is indeed a serious one, not only for that country itself, but for the export trade. Actual records show for example that the number of hogs packed in what is known as the Western markets, Chicago, Kansas, South Omaha, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other towns to the number of sixteen, as also smaller towns in the same territories, exhibit a very considerable shortage as compared with last year. From March 1 to September 1 in each year the figures were as follows: 1908, 12,975,000; 1909, 11,735,000; shortage, 1,240,000.

#### Only One Feature of the Situation.

This is only one feature of the situation, which now looks very black indeed, owing to the estimated shortage which is likely to occur in the corn crop. The Agricultural Department of the United States estimated early in the present year that the corn crop would amount to 3,300,000,000 bushels. Since then, however, weather conditions have upset all the calculations made, and it is anticipated that the crop will not now be more than 2,600,000,000 bushels. This means a considerable falling off in the food supply, which is bound to react on the breeding of swine. Hence it is that future deliveries of bacon and hams are being contracted for at prices far beyond anything that has been known to the present generation.

This condition of things affects us in the United Kingdom in this way: the imports of pig products for 1908 from the United States into the United Kingdom were as follows: Fresh pork, 135,152 cwt.; salted pork, 67,438 cwt.; bacon, 2,541,945 cwt.; hams, 900,795 cwt.; total, 3,645,330 cwt.

Since January 1 of the present year, however, there has been a steady falling off. Thus, at Liverpool and the Mersey ports there was a decrease in the imports of boxed meats up to August 30 last which compared as follows: 1908, 511,100 boxes; 1909, 397,900 boxes; total shortage at Mersey ports, 113,200 boxes. The imports from Denmark and Canada have also been short, and reports from both of these countries indicate that it will be impossible to increase the output for a long time to come.

Naturally, such a condition of things has affected the prices of bacon, and, as a conse-

quence, at the moment we have phenomenal prices being realized throughout the country, and there is every indication of these going yet higher. Canadian bacon is quoted at 73s. to 76s. per cwt., Danish at 76s. to 79s., Irish at 74s. to 77s. These are wholesale prices, of course, and represent the values on the exchange for large quantities. After sales have been made on the basis of these figures, several other intermediate handlers have to secure a profit before the counter of the grocer is reached, and the consumer then buys at a retail price. But these wholesale prices are far beyond the normal: 60s. per cwt. would be a fair average price for home bacon; now there is some talk of prices exceeding 80s., and even going up to 90s. per cwt.

As has been said, it is a curious situation, and is the result of a continuation of circumstances such as has never happened before. For years back the average import of pig products has been fairly steady, as will be seen from the official figures following, and which show the imports of bacon, hams and lard for the last three years:

Bacon: 1906, 5,413,056 cwt., £14,306,290; 1907, 5,250,955 cwt., £14,533,985; 1908, 5,604,772 cwt., £14,249,263.

Hams: 1906, 1,269,942 cwt., £3,364,596; 1907, 1,097,397 cwt., £3,038,028; 1908, 1,184,337 cwt., £2,937,983.

Lard (excluding imitation lard): 1906, 1,857,088 cwt., £3,959,656; 1907, 1,800,151 cwt., £4,112,058; 1908, 1,876,656 cwt., £4,151,138.

These figures indicate fairly steady markets, which during the present year will be entirely altered. The shrinkage in this department of our food supply cannot be less than 20 per cent. The supply of pig products from the United States was at its highest between 1898 and 1901, and since then

it has suffered a continuous decline, which has, however, been counterbalanced by supplies from Canada, Denmark and other countries. The average quantity has been about the same.

Naturally, under such circumstances, we turn to our home conditions in order to see if anything is being done to avert the coming famine, and at the very outset are met with figures from the preliminary statement just issued by the Board of Agriculture, in which the numbers of livestock in the United Kingdom are given. We find that there is a lamentable shortage of pigs as compared with last year. The figures are as follows: Sows kept for breeding purposes, 1909, 316,552; 1908, 369,476. Other pigs, 1909, 2,064,335; 1908, 2,454,006. Totals, 1909, 2,380,887; 1908, 2,823,482.

These show a decrease of 52,924 or 14.32 of breeding sows as compared the one year with the other, and a total decrease in the pig supply of Great Britain of 442,595 or 15.7 per cent. In so far as Ireland is concerned a very considerable shortage is also to be recorded here, and unfortunately one of the items is a smaller number of breeding sows by about 20,000.

It will thus be seen that we have reached a perilous condition in so far as swine husbandry and bacon curing is concerned. The demand for pig products goes on increasing from year to year, and it seems difficult to understand why farmers do not endeavor to cultivate pigs to a greater extent. Year in and out they yield a larger profit than any other livestock, inasmuch as they can be fed on food which would otherwise be wasted. It is true that at the moment feeding meal is dear, but even at the present price of about 9s. per cwt. there is a handsome profit in pig feeding. In ordinary times there is a good profit with pigs fetching 42s. per cwt. dead weight. Such a figure pays the farmer and pays the bacon curer. At the moment, however, the dead weight of pigs is about 6d. per pound, and in some markets rather more.

## FAVOR PUBLICITY FOR COLD STORAGE STOCKS

The poultry, butter and egg marketing interests of the country, organized as the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, held their third annual convention at Chicago last Thursday and Friday. There was a good representative attendance from various parts of the country and important action was taken on several matters.

The association went on record as advocating greater publicity of holdings of produce in cold storage, so that it might be generally known what such holdings were, and asked the American Warehousemen's Association to take steps to publish full reports of all cold storage holdings. The resolutions adopted on this point were as follows:

The National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, assembled in Chicago for their third annual convention, extend greetings to the American Warehousemen's Association to be assembled in Cleveland for their nineteenth annual convention.

We have many interests in common and we believe that we can each aid the other to arrive at a more nearly complete knowledge of our business as merchants and your business as warehousemen. As merchants we recognize the fact that the cold storage warehouse is as necessary in the proper distribution of our products as is the refrigerator car. We also recognize the fact that the quantity of goods in storage has become a factor that should be known in order that we may handle our business more intelligently.

Therefore, we resolve: First, that the time has come when all storage holdings should be published, and we ask the American Warehousemen's Association to perfect and

extend their system of reports so as to include, as nearly as possible, the entire holdings of poultry, butter and eggs in the United States. Second, that the president of this association be instructed to appoint a delegate to present this resolution to the American Warehousemen's Association at its meeting in Cleveland, December 1, 2 and 3, 1909.

The association also adopted a resolution favoring a differential carload freight rate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Central Freight Association be requested to establish a carload and less than carload classification for poultry, butter and eggs and that the secretary of this association be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the chairman of said Central Freight Association.

The convention programme included addresses by Miss Mary Pennington of Washington, an expert of the Department of Agriculture, on the work being done by the Government in the cold storage poultry field, by J. E. Beyer and B. W. Redfern on refrigerator transportation, by Milo M. Hastings on egg handling, by W. F. Priebe on differential freight rates, and by Henry Brownell on the publicity question.

#### New Methods in the Trade.

President Harry Dowie discussed several important questions in his annual address, in the course of which he said, among other things:

Few realize the enormous growth of the industries represented in this association. This growth has been accompanied by many changes in methods of handling and in the general business of storage and distribution.

(Continued on page 28.)



## NEW CENSUS QUESTIONS FOR BUSINESS MEN

The new Federal census which is to be taken next year includes the usual investigation of manufacturing and commercial industries, and the trade is naturally interested in the questions which will be submitted to business concerns, and which they are compelled by law to answer. It is not expected that the list of questions to be asked next year will be greatly different from those of the last census, and yet many innovations are likely to be made, though not yet ready for announcement.

The general trend of their suggestions concerning the census schedule to secure the data relative to manufactures is indicated in an interview obtained with Prof. Carroll W. Doten, one of the group of college professors of economics and manufacturing experts who have been advising Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census concerning the form and scope of the inquiries to be asked by the special agents making the canvass beginning January 1 next, for the manufactures census period, which is the present calendar year 1909. Prof. Doten is secretary of the American Statistical Association and also is assistant professor of economics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is also a specialist in railroad economics and accounting, labor problems, factory systematizing and social investigation.

"From 1810, when the first attempt was made to secure data concerning industry," said Prof. Doten, "one of the most difficult problems involved in census taking has been the census of manufactures. At each recurring decennial period, except in 1820, when no provision was made for securing statistics of industry, more and more elaborate schedules were prepared, as the growing importance and diversity of the industries of the country seemed to require, until 1890, when the system almost broke down of its own weight.

"Since that time a reaction has set in, and there has been a movement in the direction of greater simplicity. This has taken two forms, as exemplified in the census of 1900 and 1905. In 1900, the schedule was simplified materially by the elimination of certain inquiries and the consolidation of others, notably the inquiries in regard to capital and employees. In 1905 few changes were made in the schedule, but the scope of the census was limited to those establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood and mechanical industries. Both of these methods of simplification have been made necessary by the changing character and by the growing size and complexity of our manufacturing industries.

"The act providing for the taking of the thirteen decennial census limits its scope practically to the same field as that covered by the quinquennial census of 1905. The inquiries within this field include the name, location and ownership of each establishment, the character of the industry, the number of officers and employees with the total amount of their salaries and wages; quantity and cost of materials; miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during census year, and character and amount of power used. The

only thing required now is to perfect the method of securing the data within these narrower limits.

"It is to this task that the committee of experts on manufactures, called together at the Census Bureau by Director Durand, have devoted their particular attention. Recognizing the desirability of preserving comparability, they have been loath to suggest radical changes in either the form or contents of the inquiries included in the general schedule of manufactures. They have, moreover, been influenced by the obvious necessity of limiting the expense and effort required to obtain the data in the field. As users of the census figures in research and classroom work, they have also realized the importance of the early publication of the results of the census, and they have been especially anxious to facilitate in every way possible, without sacrificing thoroughness or accuracy, the speedy completion of the field work and the compilation of the information collected.

### Figures Taken From Books and Payrolls.

"It is perhaps too early to announce specific changes, as the tentative schedule will probably be tested in the field before its final adoption, but it may be safe to speak of the general trend of the committee's suggestions. They call for definite figures from the books and pay rolls of manufacturers where this does not involve too much trouble and when the inquiry cannot be regarded as unduly inquisitorial. In order that this should not involve added labor in the filling out of schedules, it has been found necessary to reduce the number of inquiries or sub-inquiries. The theory upon which this has been done is that three or four accurately determined figures are better as a basis of deduction than a dozen estimates which in many cases must necessarily be mere guesses.

"In some cases it has seemed desirable to re-classify the items already included in an inquiry. This does not in the least interfere with the comparability of the totals, but it serves to bring out certain tendencies in the industrial world which the former methods of presentation were found to obscure.

### WILL NOT HAVE CHINESE PORK.

No fewer than 9 per cent. of the carcasses of Chinese hogs recently imported into England and thus far inspected by the sanitary committee of the city of London have been found to be affected with tuberculosis. This outcome of the inspection has occurred in spite of the fact that each carcass was labeled at the port of shipment in China "medically examined and certified to be free from disease."

The first shipment of 5,000 hogs was brought from China in a refrigerating ship. They arrived at London on August 7 and sold well in the wholesale market. Although they were offered by the retail butchers at 25 per cent. below the prices charged for other imported hogs, they did not find favor with the public, who displayed great prejudice against them. The butchers were then obliged to raise the prices of American and European pork in order to dispose of their Chinese stock.

The steamship company which endeavored

to introduce the Chinese pork was of the opinion that it would prove, owing to its cheapness, a strong competitor with frozen beef and mutton.

### COMPLAIN OF LOCAL INSPECTION.

The enforcement of local meat inspection regulations to co-operate with Federal inspection at Salt Lake City, Utah, has aroused protest from country slaughterers who are affected by the system to their disadvantage. The city ordinance prevents the sale of meat within the city which has not been inspected. City abattoirs and markets are either Government or city inspected, but the country peddlers' meat is not. Therefore they cannot market it in the city, and they are complaining.

It is possible that a remedy may be found as far as country veal, pork and mutton is concerned by establishing a central cold storage plant where all country meat must be brought to be inspected before it is sold. The city is financially unable to inspect all the pork, veal and mutton slaughtered outside the city limits, and the ordinance, as it now stands, would prevent any competition on the part of outsiders with local killers, as all meats, except veal slaughtered on the farm, sold in the city, must bear either the Government or the city stamp.

The city will pay for the inspection of the country meats at the proposed cold-storage central depot, but the producers will have to provide the depot, under the present arrangements, and carcasses presented there must retain the head, heart, tongue and all other vital organs to enable the inspector to pass competent judgment upon them as to whether they are fit for human food. After inspection and stamping, the meat may be removed for sale, or disposal otherwise, immediately, and as the inspectors will always be on duty no delay will be occasioned by this arrangement.

Beef is the only meat that will not be accepted this way. As in the city, beef must be inspected both before and after killing, and beef producers outside the city limits desiring to market their product will have to have it properly inspected before killing, otherwise they will not be allowed to offer the beef in the city.

### LOCAL INSPECTION FOR DES MOINES.

Packinghouses in Des Moines, Iowa, which do no inter-State business and which therefore are not provided with Government meat inspectors, will be subject to city inspection as soon as an ordinance now being framed passes the city council. At present there are two packinghouses in Des Moines whose products receive no supervision or inspection beyond that afforded by the firms themselves. When the ordinance is passed an inspector, on a police salary, will be appointed at once and placed in supervision. The officers of the two local firms are working in conjunction with the city officials and are desirous that their products be placed under city inspection.

### THE PAGE OF PRACTICAL POINTS.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Home Cotton Oil Company, Coleman, Tex., will erect a two-story cotton oil mill.

The Morrilton Cotton Oil Company, Morrilton, Ark., will rebuild cotton gin recently destroyed by fire.

The Larkin Company will improve its soap plant at Memphis, Tenn., by the erection of a 2½-story addition.

Armour & Company have awarded contract for remodeling their present plant at Knoxville, Tenn., to cost \$15,000.

The Natchez Dressed Beef Company, Natchez, Miss., will install machinery for the manufacture of sausage.

The Etna Provision Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has been incorporated by F. Zalac, F. Pavlinac and G. W. Robinson.

The Cotton Oil and Refining Company, Portsmouth, Va., has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$350,000.

The gin plant of the Rosebud Oil and Cotton Company, Rosebud, Tex., located at Burlington, has been destroyed by fire.

The packing plant of Arthur Gore at Philadelphia, Pa., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$8,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

The Purity Soap Company, Harvey, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by R. H. Bourne, T. Hammond, G. H. King.

A gin at Valden, Miss., operated and owned by the Winona Cotton Oil Company, was destroyed by fire on October 10, causing a loss of \$5,000.

The Stonemeal Fertilizer Company, Springfield, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. Schnell and J. F. Malley.

The Armour interests have purchased the plant of the Manitowoc Glue Company, Manitowoc, Wis., and will add a tannery, also double its capacity.

The Hayes-Willrich Soap Company has been incorporated at Dover, Del., by A. A. Willrich, R. A. Hayes and W. A. Elmer, all of New Kensington, Pa.

C. O. Geyer, F. E. Ruggles and G. L. Valle of East Orange, N. J., have incorporated the Edible Oils Company of that place, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

The Esperanza Livestock and Land Company, Dallas, Tex., has been incorporated by C. J. Sorrells, P. L. Freeman and N. J. Nagle. The capital stock is \$250,000.

The Camden Oil and Fertilizer Company, Camden, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by S. W. De Wolf, E. N. Brown and R. E. Bennett.

The C. M. Van Aken Cooperage Company, Ellensville, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by C. M. Van Aken, W. E. Davis and J. W. Hoey of New York City.

The Wilderness Poultry Farm, Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in poultry and livestock. F. A. Kuntz, J. P. Murray and S. Moor are the incorporators.

Samuel Zimmerman, Inc., of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock to engage in the wholesale and retail beef and provision business. H. Grady, 368 W. 117th street; A. McVeigh, 26 Broadway; James N. Dunlop, 616 W. 113th street, are the incorporators.

The A. Goldberg's Live Poultry Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 to deal in live poultry, slaughter and sell same. J. Brown, 229 East 100th street, New York; A. Goldberg, Max Goldberg, 491 Ashford street, Brooklyn, and Isaac Brown, 229 East 100th street, New York.

### SIMON O'DONNELL'S SUCCESSOR.

John F. Howley has been elected vice-president and director of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company and vice-president and director of the Pittsburg Union Stock Yards Company, succeeding Simon O'Donnell, recently deceased. For the past 15 years Mr. Howley has been secretary and treasurer of the packing concern, and he will continue to hold these offices. Before his entrance into the packing business he was a traveling auditor of the Pennsylvania Lines West, with headquarters in Indianapolis. His acquaintance among railroad men is wide, making him an especially valuable man in the livestock business.

### DANAHY'S NEW BEEF HOUSE.

The Danahy Packing Company of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the pioneer packing institutions of that section, this week opens an extensive addition to its plant. The company's new modern beef house is now ready for operation, and the concern will embark in the beef business on an extensive scale. The new house is up-to-date in every particular, and the company is now fully equipped to slaughter beef, lamb, mutton and veal as well as pork. It was expected that work in the new beef house would begin the last of the present week.

### SOLVES YOUR DIFFICULTIES.

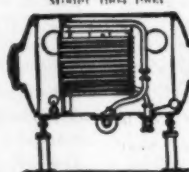
Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

### ASPHALT MASTIC AND ASPHALT-MIXTURES AND QUOTATIONS

MATERIALS	Cost, sq. ft. 1½ in. thick	Cost per sq. ft. per year	Cost per sq. ft. per year	QUOTATIONS	Per Ton	
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Net weight	Gross weight
"Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt .....	10.2	1.02		A "Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks..... Made of our genuine "Wasatch" Asphaltic Lime Rock obtained from our own mines in Utah. Note.—"Wasatch" is a very superior asphaltic lime rock, and equal if not superior to the famous Neuchatel, which for 30 or 40 years has been used with extraordinary success abroad. "Wasatch" is richer in bitumen and runs more uniform.	\$16.75	
"Wasatch" Pulverized, Asphalt and Grit .....	9.2	.92		B "Pioneer" No. 882 Mastic in Blocks .....	12.25	
"Pioneer" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt .....	8.		1.6	C "Pioneer" Pure Asphalt No. 983..... A Pure Asphalt, melting point about 100° F. Specially adapted for floors in cold temperatures. Note.—This material can be used either as a flux in manipulating "A" and "B," or in making up straight Mastic ready for the floor.		\$17.50
"Pioneer" Asphalt, Grit and Dust.....	5.1		1.02	D "Pioneer" Pure Asphalt No. 933..... A Pure Asphalt, melting point about 208° F. Specially adapted for all floors except where subjected to freeze. tem. Note.—This can be used as a flux, etc., same as "C."		20.25
The above mixes have been found to give good results, particularly the "Wasatch." We shall be glad to submit our idea of mixes for rooms of different temperatures, etc.				E Pulverized "Wasatch" Asphaltic Lime Rock .....	20.00	
				Shipped in sacks. To be mixed on job with Grit and Limestone Dust and our Pure Asphalt No. 933. Note remarks under "A" as to the superior character of "Wasatch" asphaltic lime rock. Note.—We will make lower prices against firm contracts.		

THE AMERICAN ASPHALTUM AND RUBBER CO., Dept. 16, 600-614 Harvester Bldg., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LILLIE EVAPORATOR  
Model 1904 1905



Economy Its Boast

# Lillie Multiple Evaporators

## For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

THE SUGAR APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

A. MORRIS LILLIE, President

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

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HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

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Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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## THE CONVENTION

As this number of The National Provisioner reaches the majority of its readers throughout the country the packinghouse trade will be gathering at Chicago for their yearly reunion. The fourth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association is to take place at the La Salle Hotel on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 18, 19 and 20. It will be attended on this occasion, as has been the case in past years, by the leaders in the industry from all sections of the country.

They have learned what this occasion means to them in business value and social enjoyment, and they would not miss it for a good deal. The feeling generally existing

regarding this event is illustrated in the remark made by a prominent packer last week in explaining to a business acquaintance the reason for his absence from his office on the dates mentioned. Said he: "I have taken no vacation for the past two years, because I consider the trip to the packers' convention the best vacation I can get; and besides that, look at the business I do there and the money I save in doing it at that time!"

That sums up the social and business advantages of the convention in a single sentence. Certainly no one in the packing industry ever had a better time than those who take in the conventions. Many packers travel clear across the country for that reason alone. As for business, results speak for themselves.

But above the merely social and strictly business values of convention attendance must be placed the immeasurable benefit which has come from getting together—from association. Instead of pulling apart, packers are now pulling together for each other's good and for the welfare of the trade as a whole. That in itself justifies the founding of the Association, which is destined to endure and to prosper as long as there is a packinghouse industry in America.

## ONE WAY TO MAKE MONEY

The trade, both wholesale and retail, sometimes suffers from cut-price competition which it cannot legitimately or safely meet, and there is much grumbling and discontent thereat. Dealers often wonder how it is these competitors can sell so cheap. Usually there is an unsound reason for the price slashing, and in the end such tactics seldom pay. That is, they seldom result in honest or permanent profit.

An instance in point was found last week in a New York market. Competitors of a meat and poultry dealer wondered how it was he could sell fowl at a shilling a pound which cost 16 cents, and why it was that his place of business was piled high with poultry packages, all he could find room for, and that his stock "went like hot cakes." A day or two later their questions were answered by the announcement of the dealer's failure in business. Among this man's list of creditors were poultry houses which had sold him goods to the amount of thousands of dollars. The cut price sold the goods, the dealer pocketed the money and the creditors were left to "hold the bag."

That is one style of price cutting that has been not infrequently seen of late, though to the credit of the meat trade be it said that it is very seldom a butcher who turns up missing in such fashion. Nevertheless, the profit and loss accounts of many houses bear evidences of such cases, both among butchers and poultry dealers, and they will

continue to develop from time to time as long as a loose credit system and an over-anxiety to do business combine to overcome the soundest judgment.

## IN GOOD STANDING

That The National Provisioner is the authority in the packinghouse and allied industries which it covers is generally recognized, but it is pleasant nevertheless to receive testimonials from time to time that confirm this fact. Manufacturers and dealers who provide the trade with equipment and supplies are among those who have learned of the standing of The National Provisioner by personal observation and from the practical results obtained through advertising in its columns.

An official of one of the large refrigerating machinery concerns has recently returned from a business trip where he placed a number of contracts and visited old customers. In a letter to The National Provisioner he says: "I was very pleased to find that The National Provisioner occupied a prominent place on the desks of our customers." He also reported the closing of contracts for two large plants with concerns which are subscribers to The National Provisioner and whose management was attracted by the vigorous advertising campaign conducted by this company through the columns of this paper.

It is not often that The National Provisioner appropriates any of the space in its columns to self-praise. The paper and the results that both advertisers and readers obtain from it speak for themselves. It is pleasant, however, to occasionally record evidences such as the one referred to of the high standing which The National Provisioner holds in the trade, not only in this but also in other countries.

## QUALIFICATIONS

A school teacher in Wisconsin who enjoyed the reputation of being the highest-salaried country school teacher in the State, has just resigned his position to accept a place as Government meat inspector. The Government position pays more than the other job, and while it may not be as clean or as elegant, it should be fully as interesting, and the ex-school teacher can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he is by a conscientious performance of his duties rendering as great a service to humanity as when training up the "young idea." He also, by reason of his previous training, should have acquired qualifications which many of his colleagues in the Government service do not seem to possess—common sense and intelligence in the interpretation and enforcement of the regulations.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## CORNERED BEEF IN BAGS.

The following inquiry has been received from a manufacturer of provision specialties:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are making a new kind of cornered beef in bags, and would like to know if you could give us any information as to how to paraffin the bags.

To paraffin cloth-covered meats of any kind—bologna, boneless ham, cornered beef, etc.—the paraffin wax is melted at from 120 deg. to 150 deg. Fahr., according to quality thereof, and the pieces of bagging dipped therein. At the proper consistency twice dipping will be found quite sufficient.

Wax for this purpose may be bought from any reputable butchers' supply house at a reasonable cost. Probably three-fourths of one per cent. will cover the amount necessary to thoroughly encase the meat packages, costing approximately ten cents per hundred pounds, aside from labor cost. Some grades of wax require 190 deg. Fahr. to melt to usable consistency. The best wax will not crack or peel off upon cooling, and is also odorless. It should be remembered that under the meat inspection law no meats except those covered with cloth or some such material may be paraffined.

It is much cheaper and more satisfactory to buy an already prepared wax than to attempt its manufacture or that of a substitute or so-called glaze, made of shellac, alcohol, etc. Meats thus manipulated should be thoroughly chilled before being sent out. Paraffined packages are exceedingly desirable when properly put up. The contents keep in good shape and the shrinkage is greatly reduced.

## TREATMENT OF SMOKED MEATS.

This inquiry comes from a butcher who has started a curing department:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you tell us how is the best way to get a good color on our sweet pickled meats? Also, can we store them in our coolers after smoking, and what is the proper temperature?

The handling of smoked meats is one of the most important processes in the packing-house, and perhaps needs more and closer attention than any other process. In the first place sweet pickled meats must be soaked

according to weight, length of time in pickle, strength of pickle used in curing, etc. This is extremely important and only the closest attention to these details insures success.

First the meats are soaked in warm water, and afterward in cold; and later, when hanging on the smokehouse tree, they should be thoroughly washed down with a hot-water hose. Under this process—if the meats are properly cured—the color will come out fine.

Before applying the smoke the meats should be allowed to drain until dry, so that streaks will not appear. When smoking has been effected the meats should be left in the smokehouse until shipped, if that is possible. The less smoked meat is disturbed the better will be its color and condition.

Smoked meats should never be subjected to cold storage temperatures or artificial cold under any circumstances, nor should they be shipped in refrigerator cars. Large consignments of meats should be shipped unsmoked, and soaked and smoked at distributing points to insure the best results.

## A BOLOGNA RECIPE AND TEST.

Here is a good bologna recipe: 650 pounds of beef cheek meat, 410 pounds of hog cheek meat, 110 pounds pork neck fat, 60 pounds potato flour, 60 pieces (50 pounds) beef bungs, 2 sets (6 pounds) beef middles, 6 pounds colored water, 150 pounds water, 5 pounds black pepper, 1 1/4 pounds coriander seed, 3/4 pound of ground ginger, and 3/4 pound of allspice. The lean meat being "dry cured" in tierces, no salt is necessary in this instance.

Taking the above items at current prices and adding fifty cents per hundredweight for labor, you arrive at the cost of the manufactured bologna. The above total weight shrank 6 1/3 per cent. to ready-for-shipment weight.

Instead of beef cheek meat of the given quantity, one-half the amount of hog hearts may be substituted. Smoking is effected at a temperature of about 160° Fahr. for two hours. The cure consists of salt, granulated sugar and saltpeter, the pickle resulting being used in the manufacture of the sausage.

Watch the "Wanted" page for opportunities.

## TEST ON JELLIED OX TONGUE.

The following test in making jellied ox tongue may prove interesting if not instructive to some of our readers. Twelve beef tongues, weighing out of pickle 43 pounds, weighed when cooked 33 pounds, and when skinned 30 1/2 pounds, the skins and trimmings weighing two and one-half pounds. The gelatine water was made up to one pound of gelatine to nine pounds of boiling water. Packed in six-pound cans there was four and three-quarters pounds of meat and one and three-quarters pounds of gelatine water. Six of these cans were packed, leaving one and three-quarters pounds of meat and one pound of gelatine water over, which are credits of course.

To arrive at cost, figure the 43 pounds of tongue at current figures, gelatine 1 pound, 6 six-pound tins, and labor at 45 cents per hundredweight. Deduct from the total credits given above and divide the net total by 36, and arrive at the cost per pound to manufacture. Labor is figured on sale weight as a rule.

## TITRE TESTS FOR TALLOW.

The following question is asked by a reader:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly advise about what the titre and acid tests are on Chicago prime city tallow?

Good tallow will show a titre test of about 43.50 to 43.75 per cent. and 2.50 per cent. of free fatty acids. This applies to prime edible tallow. Ordinary edible tallow analyzes .80 per cent. free acids and about 40.50 per cent. titre test. There is, generally speaking, no standard titre, each buyer requesting according to his requirements a given minimum. Ordinarily packers' tallow will run over 42 titre; it must, to be merchantable. It all depends on the stock the tallow is made from; some tallows may go as high as 44 titre.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

**16 SWENSON Evaporators** have been sold during the six months ending October 1st. Most of these are double and triple effects for tankwater and glue.

Our system is the **Recognized Standard** for this work—because we are continually improving and modernizing our product—always keeping it **ahead** of the times in point of economy, durability and satisfactory service.

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Cudahy Packing Co.,	-	-	-	14 "	Consol.-Rendering Co.,	-	-	-	10 "
Morris & Co.,	-	-	-	7 "	American Glue Co.,	-	-	-	7 "
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 Equipments

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### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Mannheim, Pa.—The Mannheim Condensing and Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

South Boston, Va.—W. H. Shepherd, A. H. Vaughan have incorporated the South Boston Creamery Company with \$25,000 capital stock.

Berne, Ind.—R. Schug, John Neuhauser, P. Sander and others have incorporated the Riverside Milk Condensery with \$20,000 capital stock.

Tyler, Tex.—The Tyler Creamery Company has been incorporated by S. H. Cox, G. F. Taylor and J. H. Herndon with a capital stock of \$4,300.

Greenville, Miss.—T. H. Hood, O. H. Harney and others have incorporated the Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Company with \$50,000 capital stock.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Ideal Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. A. Gilfoil, W. McGrath and A. Rockstad.

De Queen, Ark.—The De Queen Light and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by C. W. Dawley, P. G. Whaley and P. Coleman.

Birmingham, Ala.—The American Butter and Cheese Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by D. C. Bowman, Birmingham; K. G. Sakewitz, Detroit, Mich.

Norfolk, Va.—Johns Bros. have incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to engage in the ice and cold storage business. W. S. Johns, president; K. Johns, secretary and treasurer.

Moorestown, N. C.—The Elgin Co-operative System has been organized with a capital stock of \$6,500 to establish a creamery. C. O. Champion, J. H. McBrayer and others are the incorporators.

### ICE NOTES.

Rio, Wis.—The Rio Creamery Association has dissolved.

Elgin, Tex.—The Elgin Ice Factory will establish a 10-ton ice plant.

Velasco, Tex.—J. Warren is interested in the establishment of a 25-ton ice plant here.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Judd ice house on the Erie Railroad, has been destroyed by fire.

Palestine, Tex.—J. Lacey of Hallettsville, Tex., contemplates establishing a creamery here.

Hammond, La.—N. O. Nelson is interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here.

Middletown, Conn.—The James Curran Company will erect a new additional ice house.

Etowah, Tenn.—The Hiwassee Coal and Supply Company will establish an ice plant of 75 tons' capacity.

Cumberland, Md.—The cold storage plant of the Cumberland Brewing Company has been damaged by fire.



Henderson, Tex.—A company is being organized here with a capital stock of \$3,000 to erect a creamery plant.

Cordova, Alaska.—A cold storage plant and distributing station will be erected here by the Olympia Brewing Company of Olympia, Wash.

Binghamton, N. Y.—A new creamery and ice house is being erected here by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company of New York City.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The East Tennessee Packing Company will erect an addition to its plant and increase the capacity of its ice plant to 10 tons daily.

Falfurrias, Tex.—E. C. Lasater and Miller Brothers have organized the Jersey Cattle Company for the purpose of engaging in the dairy and creamery business.

Milton, N. H.—Thirteen ice houses, stable and tool house belonging to the Boston Ice Company was destroyed by fire on October 9, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

Cincinnati, O.—The Blizzard Pre-Cooler Company, refrigerators of perishable freights, filed a deed of assignment in the Insolvency Court last week to Stephen L. Coles. The assets are estimated at \$5,000 and the liabilities \$3,500. The cause for the assignment is given as lack of capital.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The plant of the Indianapolis Cold Storage Company in this city has been sold at sheriff's sale to the Cleveland Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders, who foreclosed a mortgage on the company's place of business here several weeks ago. The property was bought in for \$288,477.67, this being the amount of judgment rendered against the company by Judge Remster in the Circuit Court when the bondholders foreclosed the mortgage.

### STANDARD TON FOR REFRIGERATION.

A joint committee has been appointed by the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to suggest a standard tonnage basis for refrigeration. In this connection the Committee is seeking to obtain the co-operation of refrigerating machine builders and all others interested in the art, and has prepared the following tentative report for their consideration and invites comment as to the condenser and refrigeration temperatures and pressures proposed as a standard set of conditions.

The subject will be considered under two heads:

A. The selection of units to measure the cooling effect or the refrigeration produced.

B. The selection of a standard set of conditions under which a refrigerating machine, no matter what its type, shall be run in determining what is herein designated as its commercial tonnage capacity.

The unit adopted to measure the cooling effect, or the refrigeration, is the heat required to melt one pound of ice, which is ordinarily taken at 142 British thermal units. By dividing the refrigeration, measured in British thermal units, by 142, the ice melting capacity in pounds is obtained. (The very latest determinations of the latent heat of fusion of ice will be looked up and if it

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appears that a more reliable value than 142 British thermal units has been established (the more exact value will be used.) The unit for a ton of 2,000 pounds of ice melting capacity is therefore 284,000 British thermal units. The Committee feels that this tonnage unit cannot be improved upon, and recommends its adoption.

The commercial tonnage capacity is the refrigerating effect, expressed in tons of ice melting capacity produced by a machine in 24 hours when running continuously under the standard set of conditions.

Considering the matter from the standpoint of cost of plant and of steam and water economy, the best set of conditions to adopt seems to be those which often exist in ice making, namely, that the temperature of the saturated vapor at the point of liquification in the condenser be 90 deg. F., and the temperature of evaporation of the liquid in the refrigerator be 0 deg. F. This corresponds for ammonia to a condenser pressure of about 168 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere (commonly called gage condenser pressure), and to a pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch in the refrigeration (commonly called gage back pressure).

The Committee will devise a set of conditions or factors for the purpose of calculating the actual refrigerating capacity under various sets of conditions as to condenser and suction pressures, so that when other temperatures and pressures are used a proper correction may be made.

The Committee has asked general comment on this report, so that the matter may be brought up at the meeting of The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, to be held in Chicago on Oct. 18. F. E. Matthews, 29 West 39th Street, New York, is the secretary of the committee.

#### FAVOR COLD STORAGE PUBLICITY.

(Continued from page 20.)

Our enlarging experience shows us many mistakes of the past, some of which have led to heavy losses. We continue in the period of rapid growth and change and it is for us constantly to adapt our methods to new requirements, learning the way from the successes and errors of the past.

Among the evils of the past which we should endeavor to overcome are a lack of uniformity in methods; unjust and unwise competition; improper handling, preparation and grading of goods. Already, with small margins of profit, with strict laws and more exacting demands of consumers, we are feel-

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Manufacturers of

## Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

ing the need of greater care and improved methods and facilities. It is an era of education and improvement for all concerned, the farmer, the shipper, the carriers, the merchants and the consumer; the cry is for better and more uniform quality and the demand must be met.

The upward trend of values for our products has reached a point of serious consequences to the rank and file of consumers; without the tariff wall about us, we should already be looking to other countries for a part of our food supply in dairy and poultry products, so great has been the increase of

our population in proportion to our increase of production. State after State is dropping from the list of producers of surplus beyond the needs of its own people and farther each year is the base of supplies from the centers of excess consumption. But we have still millions of undeveloped acres, and with the vast capital available and a possible further improvement in our methods and facilities it would seem that we should produce any article of food to compete with all the world.

Concentration of business interests is now and will continue to be the aim in the effort

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First of all withdraw all the Ammonia left in the system. Ship it to us. We will credit you. Then subject the coils to a dry steam pressure. This will remove all debris, oil, etc. Then make the system proof against leaks. For leaks are one of the biggest profit drainers with which you have to contend.

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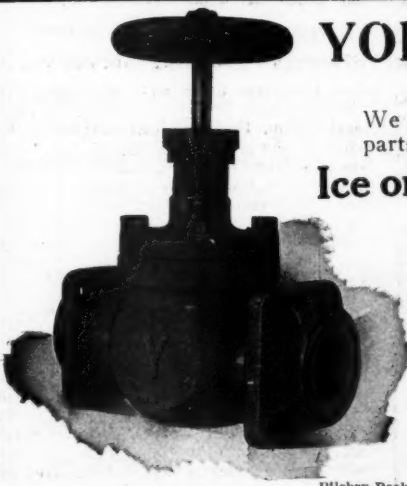
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and 638 Washington St., Frank Bausch.  
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CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co. and Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT, Riverside Stge. & Cartage Co., Ltd. and Newman Bros., Inc.  
HAVANA, Champion & Pascual.  
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HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & St'ge Co.  
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KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.  
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
MEXICO CITY, Ernest O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co. and Brewers' and Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Son, Ltd.  
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.  
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
PITTSBURGH, Penn. Transfer Co., Ltd., and Mueller & Kusen.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ST. LOUIS, Philby-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.  
SAVANNAH, Beaton Transfer Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.  
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Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.  
York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.  
Central Construction & Supply Co., 140 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
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to develop larger and better production at less cost, and there should exist closer relations between the territory of surplus production and the centers of greatest consumption—the West and the East. The interests of all are identical. The commission merchant should be the agent of the shipper, in which capacity the capable merchant well earns his recompense. Here an abuse of competition often leads to evil and obstructive results. Payment strictly according to actual quality and value should be the universal practice, under which more rapid improvement of quality will be stimulated.

In the poultry trade the dry packing, chilling and use of boxes for shipment are now largely in vogue and will increase as the demand will for this style of goods. This will necessitate changes in the packing plants, providing refrigeration, which in the end will prove a great saver of loss in the handling of poultry, eggs and butter.

The laws affecting the sale of food prod-

ucts—so far as they are wisely enacted and enforced—will compel a sanitary condition in our killing and packinghouses. No longer will the eggs and farm-made butter lie around in unfavorable surroundings to become fly-specked and dirty; nor poultry become tainted and spoiled through a lack of proper facilities. In the gathering of our products there will be marked changes, especially in the gathering of eggs and cream; here the increasing concentration of interests will compel improvement in order to produce the required quality.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Harry Dowie, of New York; vice-presidents, first, H. A. Emerson, Chicago; second, Fred S. Mead, Boston; third, Fred Heger, St. Louis; treasurer, Hugo Josephy, New York; secretary, Geo. G. Brown, New York. Directors: Harry Dowie, Hugo Josephy and Geo. G.

Brown, New York; A. R. Loomis, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Henry Brownell, Washington Court House, Ohio; S. Tudor, Kokomo, Ind.; H. M. Dickerson, Knoxville, Ia.; Jesse J. Naive, Gallatin, Tenn.; Geo. Bowman, Topeka, Kans.; F. G. Urner, New York.

## MEATS EXPOSED TO CONTAMINATION.

An American lady residing in London does not like the way foodstuffs are exposed there uncovered for any wandering germ or microbe to pounce upon. She says: "It certainly is most unappetizing, if nothing worse, to see the contents of a butcher shop spread upon marble slabs outside the paneless windows. The fishmonger airs his wares in a similar manner, although his goods are arranged more carefully."

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JACKSONVILLE, Armour & Co.  
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LOS ANGELES, Western W. Drug Co.  
LOUISVILLE, Armour & Company.  
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NEW YORK, Armour Ammonia Wks.  
NORFOLK, VA., Armour & Company.  
OMAHA, Armour & Co. (So. Omaha).  
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

### Hog Market Declines—Receipts Moderate—Packers Selling—Weight of Hogs Somewhat Lighter.

Developments in the market for hog products the past week gave evidence of some little opposition to the advancing tendency in prices, and as a result values eased off a little, and caused some hesitation on the part of both buyers and sellers. There seemed to be a general impression that packers were disposed to oppose higher prices, and there was more or less selling in the future market, both for lard and pork, credited to these interests. The active packing season will begin on Nov. 1, and the present level of values, ranging around 11c. for dressed hogs is considered a very high level and packing interests, it is believed, will not be disposed to pay this price for hogs for the early packing. There appeared to be some movement under foot to influence the market and notwithstanding the fact that receipts of hogs were again light comparatively, the hog market on Wednesday was considerably lower, declining 15 to 20c. and this was reflected in the price of product generally. The weight of hogs during the past week was again light at the West running about 228 pounds compared with 232 pounds the previous week, but was larger than last year, when the average weight was 210 pounds.

There are no evidences of much, if any,

increase in the number of hogs on the farms, although some authorities have been predicting that receipts will increase a little later in the fall, when farmers have their corn crop housed and have more time to take the hogs to market. How true this may be remains to be seen, and with the apparent scarcity of product generally, it is going to be an interesting market if packing interests will attempt to force prices down. The deficient supply of hogs has been the prime factor in the strength to the provision market generally as well as to the market for fats and greases, and so far there has been no conclusive evidence that supplies are going to increase materially in the near future. The big falling off in last year's movement of hogs, which is estimated at around 1½ million, is believed to be the direct result of the high price of feed, especially corn. Farmers found it unprofitable to feed hogs at the prevailing prices and there was a wide disparity between the price of corn and the price of hogs, which caused farmers to let their stocks of hogs run down materially. With the prospects for a large corn crop this year, it is believed that there is a general tendency to raise more hogs, especially as prices have been so attractive, but it will naturally take a long time to overcome the deficiency and the situation may not be relieved before next year, by which time farmers may again have a large number of marketable hogs ready for sale.

There was more or less pressure noticeable in the lard market, and advices from the West showed that packers were disposed to sell the near positions presumably with a view of holding prices down. The supply

of lard, however, is decidedly small and with a fairly active demand, prices are very firmly held with comparatively small offerings. The demand is principally in rather small lots with buyers not disposed to make contracts far ahead owing to the very high prices and the uncertainty regarding the outlook, and on the whole business is of a hand-to-mouth character.

In the foreign markets there is a tendency to use substitutes which has been the case ever since prices got to an unusually high level and the export demand for lard has consequently suffered materially. Exports for the past week have amounted to 8,051,611 pounds which brings the total so far this season up to 532,595,717 compared with 604,794,201 for the corresponding time last year. Compound lard naturally comes as the principal competitor with lard, but prices for this product have been advanced so sharply that other oils have been resorted to, and have been filling a large part of the foreign demand. This is especially true of coconut oil and it is claimed that refiners of this oil have been able to make it very palatable, and as it sells at a much lower price, it fills up a certain branch of the trade, which under other conditions, and with lower prices, would take either compound lard or pure lard.

The feeding situation continues to be a factor, which has a direct bearing on the price of hog products, and high prices which still prevail are against any material decline in the market. The corn crop which forms the principal feed as far as hogs are concerned is the most important factor, and the outlook so far is for a crop this year of not much different from last year. The Government

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LARD**



report up to the first of October made the condition 73.8, which was 4 per cent. less than last year. This report was rather surprising in view of the very favorable advices received regarding the condition of the crop, but reflected the damage by dry weather in the Southwest. The crop is now past the possibility of any further damage, however, and the cool weather which overspread the corn belt the past week was believed to be very beneficial for corn and extremely advantageous for gathering and curing the crop. Other feed stuffs continue to rule firm and the high price of hay and millfeeds generally will naturally have a tendency to sustain the other markets, all of which points to a high level of values for feed stuffs generally.

**PORK.**—Prices were firm with light offerings. Mess is quoted at \$25.75; clear, \$23.50@26, and family, \$26.50@27.

**LARD.**—The market was firm with light offerings. City steam lard, \$12.12½; prime Western, \$12.65, and Middle West, \$12.65; Continent, \$13; South America, \$13.75; Brazil, kegs, \$14.75; compound, 9¼@10c.

**BEEF.**—Trade was quiet with prices holding firm. Quotations: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$11@12; extra India mess, \$21@21.50.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 13, 1909, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 140,507 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 36,388 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,017 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 23,200 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 18,468 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 157,222 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 50,076 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,408 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 339,322 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,375 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 50,172 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 7,521 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Aux Cayes, 304 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 175,000 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 3,420 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 1,162 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,335 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 487 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,792 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,540 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 178,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9,647 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,473 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 770 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 96,929 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 14,881 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 1,438 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 5,120 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 7,521 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 8,480 lbs.; Southampton, England, 73,550 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 5,773 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 723 lbs.

**LARD.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 8,880 lbs.;

Aux Cayes, Hayti, 38,106 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 177,040 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 8,200 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 120,564 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 110,227 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 3,775 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 9,905 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,640 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 6,200 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 21,459 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 40,000 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,100 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 11,393 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 13,750 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 6,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 8,452 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 26,250 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 135,040 lbs.; Havre, France, 16,924 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,663 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 89,699 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 6,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,400 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 17,804 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 61,818 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 31,385 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 32,144 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 50,680 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 4,470 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 12,901 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 402,043 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 18,146 lbs.; Southampton, England, 23,800 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,939

(Continued on next page.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending October 9, 1909, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week Oct. 9, 1909.	Week Oct. 10, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 9, 1909.
United Kingdom...	345	459	33,162
Continent .....	447	297	15,100
So. & Cen. Am...	234	600	17,064
West Indies .....	322	625	55,448
Br. No. Am. Col...	202	.....	18,969
Other countries ..	.....	.....	317
Total .....	1,550	1,981	140,080

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	6,322,485	8,441,260	370,709,756
Continent .....	468,899	194,400	29,322,612
So. & Cen. Am...	36,200	90,775	5,085,612
West Indies .....	62,516	253,900	9,506,729
Br. No. Am. Col...	12,000	.....	205,960
Other countries ..	.....	.....	232,705
Total .....	6,902,100	9,000,335	415,085,244

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,383,817	4,617,874	259,566,890
Continent .....	1,896,371	3,503,928	219,677,259
So. & Cen. Am...	382,000	327,100	15,366,410
West Indies .....	479,423	1,009,165	35,831,160
Br. No. Am. Col...	.....	.....	659,537
Other countries ..	.....	.....	1,494,450
Total .....	8,051,611	9,758,087	532,595,715

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,220	2,605,075	4,252,050
Boston .....	24	1,111,425	659,393
Philadelphia .....	.....	122,190	301,645
Baltimore .....	.....	10,500	57,500
New Orleans .....	306	62,100	425,000
Galveston .....	.....	16,266	320,233
Montreal .....	.....	1,983,935	1,825,800
Quebec .....	.....	990,600	180,000
Total week .....	1,550	6,902,100	8,051,611
Previous week ..	2,381	8,867,015	6,620,392
Two weeks ago ..	1,912	6,834,380	6,000,910
Cor. week 1908 ..	1,981	9,000,335	9,758,087

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 9, 1909.		Same time, 1907-08.	Decrease.
	Oct. 9, 1909.	1907-08.		
Pork, bbls. ....	28,138,000	30,079,600	1,941,600	
Meats, lbs. ....	415,085,244	516,250,963	101,165,719	
Lard, lbs. ....	532,595,715	604,794,201	72,198,486	

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg.			
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Oil cake .....	7c.	8c.	@10c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel .....	2/8	2/8	15@24c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef		Lard	
	Cake.	Oil	Cake.	Oil	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pork.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool .....	87	.....	1538	55	310	441	130	3395	.....	.....
Mauretania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	764	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
*Minnehaha, London .....	.....	.....	693	.....	65	.....	675	1587	.....	.....
Teutonic, Southampton .....	.....	255	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
*St. Paul, Southampton .....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	.....	225	700	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull .....	.....	788	608	.....	135	58	1620	6266	.....	.....
Cavour, Manchester .....	500	.....	49	5	.....	.....	140	150	.....	.....
Bristol City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	685	.....	.....
*Furnessia, Glasgow .....	100	.....	582	247	.....	233	440	.....	.....	.....
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	625	1600	.....	.....	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam .....	3353	400	10	.....	.....	1680	3325	.....	.....	.....
Kronland, Antwerp .....	2773	.....	445	71	120	270	2425	.....	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Floride, Havre .....	745	225	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Touraine, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Perugia, Mediterranean .....	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athina, Mediterranean .....	.....	1834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alice, Mediterranean .....	.....	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pannonia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sannio, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	6871	4285	1043	5134	60	1673	619	5713	21123	.....
Last week .....	17897	4994	481	4292	25	2313	489	2139	14094	.....
Same time in 1908 .....	17633	5862	2156	6945	208	1126	274	7829	32718	.....

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—There was a very firm tone to the tallow market the past week, but trading was not active, as offers were small and buyers were apparently not disposed to take more tallow than they were obliged to at prevailing prices. The whole situation is so strong in greases of all kinds that business is mostly of a hand-to-mouth character with small supplies and a moderate demand.

The principal strength in the market is due to the increasing demand for tallows and greases and to the small offering as well as to the small supply as the result of a falling off in the receipts of cattle. It is estimated that the receipts of cattle for the third quarter of the past year, showed a deficiency of about 40,000 compared with the previous year, and this explains the scarcity of tallow.

Greases generally have ruled firm with small offerings, and the market has not suffered serious competition with other fats as prices have been high in all the markets. There is a scarcity of tallow in the South American markets and this is due, it is claimed, to the fact that the drouth in Argentina caused a falling off in the supply and shipments from that country to Europe have been decreased in consequence. Shipments of mutton tallow from Australia have also been rather small, and to fill up the deficiency in tallow and greases generally, the foreign markets have used a good deal of both palm oil and coconut oil.

Some authorities are rather expecting an increase in the movement of cattle in this country during the fall, which if accomplished may relieve the situation to some extent, but stocks are very small and as there is little or no tallow being held back, there is not much probability of any pressure on the market from large supplies for some time to come.

The demand for greases has been quite active and prices have been hardening steadily. Soap makers have been in the market, especially since cotton oil has advanced so rapidly, and in fact the price of oils has been so strong that there has been little choice in the market.

The London market on Wednesday was unchanged, with 1,090 casks offered of which 750 were sold.

The market was quiet but firm with sales of 100 pkgs. of City at  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ .

Quotations are: City,  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ ; spot country,  $5\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ ; special,  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ ; edible, 9c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ .

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**STEARINE.**—Continued strength characterized the stearine market last week, and oleo stearine sold on Monday at 17c. which

is the highest price for six or seven years. Some fairly good sales were made at this figure and there were rumors that some small lots had been sold at even higher prices. The strength in the market is due to the small offerings and the steadily growing demand. The high price of lard has resulted in such a sharp increase in the demand for compound lard that packers have been compelled to pay the high price for stearine, and for cotton oil as well to supply the growing demand.

The scarcity of tallow and the high prices ruling have, of course, been factors in the market, and at times buying was quite active with packers bidding the market up in an endeavor to secure supplies for immediate use.

Local handlers of stearines are apparently finding it difficult to secure supplies for the regular customers and the stearine market as a whole is in a very strong position. The market for compound lard has advanced readily, and prices are at a level which a year ago would have been believed to have been prohibitive, but which has been made possible by the very high price of lard and greases generally. Oleo oil has also been strong and comparatively scarce, with prices showing an upward tendency, and the price of both stearine and oleo are naturally affected by the condition of the tallow market which has ruled firm owing to the small supplies, resulting from comparatively small receipts of cattle and their inferior conditions.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is quiet but steady. Rotterdam quoted 73@74 florins. New York quotes 13c. for choice,  $9\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ . for No. 2 and 9c. for No. 3.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The market is quiet and steady at 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ .

**GREASE.**—The market was nominally strong with a fair trade. Quotations in New York: Yellow,  $5\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ ; bone,  $5\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ ; house,  $5\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $6\text{c}$ ; "B" and "A" white,  $6\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ .

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The market was fair with a quiet trade. Quotations: Yellow,  $6\text{c}$  to  $6.25\text{c}$ , and white at  $6\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ .

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Supplies are light and prices were firm. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot,  $7\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  to  $8\text{c}$ ; do., shipments,  $7\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ ; Cochin, spot,  $8\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$  to  $9\text{c}$ ; do., shipments,  $8\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ .

**PALM OIL.**—Trade was quiet but offerings were small and prices ruled firm. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6s.; do., to arrive,  $6\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ ; Lagos, spot,  $6\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ ; do., to arrive, 6c. Palm kernels, spot,  $7\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ .

**CORN OIL.**—Trading was dull but prices were firm and higher. Quoted, 8c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market was firm and fairly active at full prices. For 20 cold test, 92c.; 30 do., 87c.; 40 do., water white, 75c.; prime, 57c.; low grade off yellow, 55c.

**LARD OIL.**—The market was very firm with an upward tendency and small offerings. Prices quoted unchanged at \$1.05.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 18,600 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 46,556 lbs.; Turnaco, 12,000 lbs.; Fousberg, Norway, 154,325 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 48,125 lbs.

**PORK.**—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 7 bbls.; Belize, British Honduras, 51 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 57,456 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 15 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 16 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 106 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 20 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 70 bbls.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 9 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 42 bbls., 41 tes.; Turks Island, W. I., 10 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 240 bx.; Genoa, Italy, 10 ps.; Havre, France, 200 bx.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 40 cs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 13, 1909, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 32 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 115 bbls.; Bocas del Toro, 35 bbls.; Belize, British Honduras, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 158 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 550 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 320 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 243 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls., 4,317 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 41 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 15 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls., 10 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 15 bbls.; Havre, France, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 31 bbls., 7 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls., 50 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 16 bbls.; Leith, Scotland, 10 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 45 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls., 5 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Southampton, England, 277,725 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 26 bbls., 15 tes.; Fousberg, Norway, 25 bbls.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 60 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 120 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 125 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 240 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 9,450 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 200 tes.; Malmö, Sweden, 140 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,146 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tes.; Fousberg, Norway, 405 tes.

**OLEO OIL.**—Exports from Baltimore, Md., reported up to October 15: Belfast, Ireland, 140 tes.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Aux Cayes, Hayti,

# Corn Oil Cotton Oil Coconut Oil Palm Oil

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**CHICAGO, - - ILL.**

2,900 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 2,540 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,800 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,350 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 4,800 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,900 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 29,684 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 4,714 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,901 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 39,538 lbs.

**TALLOW OIL.**—Salonica, Turkey, 25 tcs.

**TONGUE.**—Stockholm, Sweden, 2 bbls.

**CANNED MEATS.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 525 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 50 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 15 pa.; Calcutta, India, 55 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 23 pgs.; Flushing, Holland, 50 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,000 cs.; Gefle, Sweden, 25 cs.; Havre, France, 250 pa., 130 cs.; Hong Kong, China, 11 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 638 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 108 cs.; Liverpool, Eng., 500 cs.; Manila, P. I., 75 cs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 150 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 225 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 222 pa.; Trinidad, W. I., 69 pa.

**THE OIL SEED CROPS OF RUSSIA.**

Special Agent Julien L. Brod , of the United States Bureau of Manufactures, writing from St. Petersburg, reviews the seed-crushing industry of Russia and the probable market for American cottonseed cake:

Owing to the decrease in the planting acreage, drought, and parasites, the 1909 sunflower seed crop of Russia is estimated to be 50 to 60 per cent. short of last year's crop, which is thought was a fair average crop. The districts in the Caucasus, where most of the sunflower seed is grown, were especially affected by the dry weather. On account of the high prices which prevailed for wheat last year many farmers who have been growing the sunflower last spring put in wheat. The decrease in acreage of the sunflower is estimated to be fully 25 per cent.

Two kinds of sunflower seed are raised in Russia. One is used as a food product and is not crushed. It is a very common sight to see the Russian peasants walking home intently absorbed in eating sunflower seed. The variety raised for crushing comprises only about 25 per cent. of the entire sunflower-seed crop. The crush for 1908 was 576,000 tons, and that for 1909 is estimated at only about 288,000 tons. The present price (September 22) for new crop seed is \$38.62 per short ton delivered at the mills, compared with \$33.75 per short ton last fall. The seed

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gives 25 per cent. oil, 45 per cent. cake, and 30 per cent. hull and waste.

**Export of Sunflower-seed Cake.**

About 90 per cent. of the cake produced is exported. The domestic farmers and feeders do not seem to appreciate its good feeding qualities. About two-thirds of the cake exports go to Denmark and one-third to Germany. The exports of sunflower-seed cake, according to the records kept by the Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture at St. Petersburg, amounted to 193,338 tons (2,000 lbs. each) in 1906, 212,382 tons in 1907, and 305,478 tons in 1908.

The present price per long ton f. o. b. for the new crop sunflower-seed cake is \$30.46 at Libau (Baltic port), \$31.40 at Konigsberg (Baltic port), \$24 to \$24.37 f. o. b. at mills, Novorassk, etc. The freight rate from the Baltic ports to Hamburg and Copenhagen is about \$4.20 per long ton and the freight from the mills to inland German points figures out about \$11.20 per long ton. This makes the price for new crop sunflower-seed cake, October-November shipment, about \$34.66 to \$35.50 per long ton c. i. f. Copenhagen, Hamburg, and inland German railroad points. The price last year (1908) at this time was about \$2.45 per long ton lower than the present price. The cake analyzes about 48 per cent. protein and fat combined.

Owing to the great shortage in the sunflower-seed crop, the Russian dealers are anticipating a very high market for the sunflower-seed cake this coming season and think prices will go much higher. The product comes on the market in October.

**Prices and Supply of Sunflower Oil.**

Nearly all of the sunflower-seed oil produced in Russia is used for home consumption. The oil is not refined, but merely allowed to stand for some time and then filtered. The best grade of the filtered prod-

uct has a fine lemon color and resembles closely the American prime summer yellow cottonseed oil. The greater percentage of the oil is of the best grade. The sunflower-seed oil is very popular with the Russians, and is used for the table, cooking, and burning purposes. There is a vast amount of oil burned annually in Russia before the ikons or images. Almost every room in the offices as well as the residences contains an ikon.

The present price asked for new crop sunflower-seed oil is about 56 cents per gallon, or 7.46 cents per pound. Last year about this time the price was about 46 cents per gallon, or 6.13 cents per pound. Prices are wholesale f. o. b. Moscow.

Up to this season there has been sufficient sunflower-seed oil produced to supply home consumption, but it is thought that during the coming season the consumption, on account of the high prices, will be either greatly reduced or foreign oil will be imported to supply the deficiency. The duty on cottonseed oil, sesame-seed oil, arachide oil, and olive oil is about 5 cents per pound, or about 38 cents per gallon gross weight. This of course makes the importation of these oils almost prohibitive; but, nevertheless, considerable olive oil is imported. The duty on coconut oil and palm oil, which are used largely for soap making, is about 2.4 cents per pound, or about 18 cents per gallon gross weight.

**Oil Mills Will Use Soya Beans.**

There are seven mills at Odessa, with an aggregate of 70 presses. Each press is capable of producing 720 gallons per day (24 hours). The mills press several kinds of seed, but mostly sunflower seed and linseed. At Novorassk there are about 15 mills, and it is here that most of the sunflower seed is crushed, since this point is in the district where most of the seed is produced.

(Concluded on page 36.)

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

#### Markets Strong—Prices at New High Records for the Season—Crude Oil Scarce and Higher—Cotton Crop Outlook Less Favorable.

Prices in the oil market were again strong and higher, making new high records for the season with an active trade. The strength in the market seemed to be based to a large extent on the conditions prevailing in the crude market and to a growing apprehension on the part of consumers regarding the outlook for supplies. Crude oil advanced steadily, notwithstanding the fact that at this season of the year receipts are expected to increase. There has been very little oil offering from the South and it was claimed that big refiners had contracted for a considerable amount of crude early in the season at lower prices, and that Southern crushers were not disposed to make further sales except at much higher prices. Advices from the South said that packing interests were in the market and crude oil advanced steadily all week, selling in the Southeastern markets as high as \$5.33 on Wednesday, while Valley crude was quoted at \$5.46, and the same figure was bid for Texas.

This strength in the crude situation was naturally reflected in the market for refined oil and prices advanced with comparatively little resistance. Spot oil was strong with holders asking over \$6.50, but the distant positions were particularly strong. This was claimed to be due to the fact that refiners were in the market and were active bidders for the late months, owing to the sharp de-

mand for compound lard. The activity in the compound market was reflected in the strength, not only in oil, but in stearine, which during the week sold at the highest level for about seven years.

The consuming demand for oil was said to be fairly active, although the high price has in a measure restricted the demand to some extent. In the foreign market buyers have been a little conservative and have been turning to substitutes where possible. The olive crop in the Mediterranean districts this year is believed to be considerably larger than last year, some authorities estimating that the yield of olive oil will be more than the average. Last year it was estimated that the crop was about one-quarter of a full crop, and that this year it will be about half a full crop. This would seem to be a bearish feature in the market, but the stocks of oil in the foreign market are said to be exceedingly light and that many holes will have to be filled up before the demand for cotton oil will be affected to any marked degree. An Italian authority estimates that the Italian olive oil crop this year will be about 200,000 to 250,000 tons, while an average crop is about 400,000 tons. Of this amount it is estimated that four-fifths will be required for home consumption.

The foreign markets for cotton oil have been advancing steadily recently, the English cotton oil prices advancing to 25s. 3d., which emphasizes the strength in the foreign position. Operators generally are anticipating continued activity and strength in the market, but while the advance is based on the

supply and demand, there has doubtless been considerable speculative manipulation going on, and a feature in the recent sharp upward movement has been persistent buying by speculative interests. What effect a selling movement would have on the market, and whether the consuming demand is great enough to offset any pressure of this kind still remains to be seen. Consuming interests, however, have been good buyers, and the situation generally has been considered a healthy one. The strength in the cotton market, which during the week sold at new high records for the season, has been an important feature in the situation, as it reflects the expectation of the trade generally for a small cotton crop. Frost occurred on Wednesday in many sections of the cotton belt. This is unusually early for killing frost and some sensational reports were received from the South regarding its effect on the crop, although some authorities were not disposed to accept these reports as authentic, believing that they were to a certain extent exaggerated. The weather was extremely cold, however, and this coming at the close of an unfavorable season was not encouraging for an increase in the size of the crop or for much further developments regarding the top crop.

Cottonseed in the South has been very firm and offerings have been comparatively light, all of which was believed to point to a small supply, although some operators were anticipating a more liberal movement both in seed and crude oil as picking and ginning becomes more general in the Eastern States.

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### GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

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San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

# KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

## COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

The high price of cotton oils and bils generally has resulted in increased activity in the foreign markets for soya beans, and some foreign authorities estimated that 50 per cent. more freight room will be required during the coming season, which it was claimed would represent nearly 600,000 tons. Soya bean oil is increasing in consumption, although many cottonseed oil men claim that it is not a dangerous competitor as it does not test high in efficiency compared with cottonseed oil.

Closing prices: Saturday, Oct. 9.—Spot, \$6.29@6.31; October, \$6.28@6.35; November, \$6.25@6.31; December, \$6.26@6.29; January, \$6.35@6.36; February, \$6.38@6.39; March, \$6.46@6.47; May, \$6.56@6.57; July, \$6.63@6.65; good off, \$6.05@6.28; off, \$6.20@6.33; winter, \$6.50@7; summer, \$6.30@6.75. Sales—October, 600 at \$6.31@6.35; November, 1,100 at \$6.31@6.32; December, 200 at \$6.29@6.30; January, 600 at \$6.34@6.35; March, 600 at \$6.46@6.49; May, 400 at \$6.55@6.57; July, 1,200 at \$6.62@6.65. Total sales, 4,700. Market closed quiet, 1 advance to 6 decline. Prime crude, \$5.07@5.20.

Monday, Oct. 11.—Spot, \$6.30@6.40; October, \$6.30@6.36; November, \$6.32@6.35; December, \$6.41@6.43; January, \$6.39@6.40; February, \$6.44@6.44; March, \$6.51@6.53; May, \$6.63@6.65; July, \$6.70@6.71; good off, \$6.20@6.33; off, \$6.15@6.32; winter, \$6.50@6.69; summer, \$6.45@6.65. Sales—December, 800 at \$6.32@6.43; January, 1,300 at \$6.35@6.41; March, 1,100 at \$6.46@6.52; May, 1,900 at \$6.55@6.65; July, 200 at \$6.63@6.70. Total sales, 5,300. Market closed firm, 2 to 7 advance. Prime crude, \$5.26@5.33.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Holiday.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Spot, \$6.37@6.60; October, \$6.40@6.42; November, \$6.43@6.45; December, \$6.44@6.46; January, \$6.52@6.54; February, \$6.57@6.63; March, \$6.63@6.65; May, \$6.72@6.73; July, \$6.78@6.82; good off, \$6.25@6.35; off, \$6.15@6.39; winter, \$6.40@6.69; summer, \$6.50@6.80. Sales—October, 1,200 at \$6.35@6.41; November, 3,400 at \$6.36@6.46; December, 900 at \$6.45@6.47; January, 2,500 at \$6.45@6.56; February, 200 at \$6.58@6.59; March, 4,200 at \$6.63@6.71; May, 2,100 at \$6.72@6.80; July, 1,200 at \$6.79@6.88. Total sales, 15,700. Market closed firm, 3 to 13 advance. Prime crude, \$5.33@5.60.

Thursday, Oct. 14.—Spot, \$6.50@6.58; October, \$6.51@6.55; November, \$6.56@6.58; December, \$6.54@6.55; January, \$6.62@6.66; February, \$6.65@6.72; March, \$6.73@6.75; May, \$6.80@6.85; July, \$6.94@6.95; good off, \$6.10@6.52; off, \$6.45@6.51; winter, \$6.85@6.99; summer, \$6.65@6.95. Sales—October, 500 at \$6.45@6.55; November, 800 at \$6.48@6.57; December, 2,500 at \$6.52@6.58; January, 2,300 at \$6.55@6.63; February, 100 at \$6.68@6.68; March, 4,700 at \$6.70@6.75; May, 3,900 at \$6.78@6.86; July, 800 at \$6.87@6.95. Total

sales, 15,600. Market closed firm at 8 to 13 advance. Prime crude, \$5.46@5.60.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to October 13, 1909, and for the period since September 1, 1909, and for the same period of 1908-9, were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For week.	Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	50	9	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	479	24
Algiers, Algeria	—	724	292
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	—	68
Amapola, Honduras	—	42	—
Ancona, Italy	—	250	125
Antwerp, Belgium	—	130	300
Auckland, New Zealand	—	—	70
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—
Barbados, W. I.	5	210	59
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	20
Bordeaux, France	—	—	125
Braila, Roumania	—	290	—
Bremen, Germany	—	—	85
Bristol, England	—	—	25
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	355	586	1,649
Calbarien, Cuba	9	9	—
Callao, Peru	—	—	3
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	66	86
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	4
Cayenne, French Guiana	6	75	20
Christiania, Norway	20	470	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	10	62
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	6	10	57
Colou, Panama	9	313	199
Constantinople, Turkey	—	3,410	1,600
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	280	160
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	3
Curacao, Leeward Islands	4	23	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	180	—
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	175	185
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	18	9
Demerara, Br. Guiana	104	416	256
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,574	1,050
Dunkirk, France	—	—	60
Galatz, Roumania	—	1,016	1,848
Genoa, Italy	—	3,754	2,075
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	80
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	400	—
Guadeloupe, W. Indies	—	425	387
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	250
Havana, Cuba	38	120	172
Havre, France	225	1,500	936
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	20
Hull, England	—	—	25
Kingston, W. Indies	12	459	434
Kustendji, Roumania	—	250	150
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	68
Leghorn, Italy	428	953	754
Liverpool, England	—	475	745
London, England	—	215	1,529
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	241
Malta, Island of	—	—	150
Manchester, England	—	—	680
Manzanillo, Cuba	25	49	30
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	30	12
Marseilles, France	175	3,275	4,785
Martinique, W. Indies	—	300	523
Matanzas, W. Indies	—	22	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	16	33
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. Indies	—	7	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	47	132	162
Naples, Italy	—	1,105	300
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	—	18
Oran, Algeria	75	383	100
Panama, Panama	—	—	22
Panderma, Asia	—	—	118
Para, Brazil	—	327	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	—	20
Port au Prince, W. Indies	—	8	21
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	5	9
Port Cabello, Venezuela	9	21	9
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	78	25
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	216	216	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	200	500
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	687	583
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,064	4,483
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	28	43
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	13	—
Salonica, Turkey	—	967	325
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	—	61
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	190	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	66	84
Santos, Brazil	—	241	—
Savannah, Colombia	—	8	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	429	—
Southampton, England	—	100	—
Stettin, Germany	—	100	200
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	—
Tampico, Mexico	30	128	—
Trieste, Austria	—	—	2,525
Trinidad, Island of	11	80	64
Valparaiso, Chile	—	532	184
Venice, Italy	—	3,280	5,898
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	97
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	9
Total	1,847	38,464	39,121

#### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	75
Belfast, Ireland	300	300

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Bremen, Germany	75	30
Colon, Panama	6	25
Genoa, Italy	25	100
Glasgow, Scotland	350	—
Hamburg, Germany	190	765
Havana, Cuba	287	315
Havre, France	—	437
Liverpool, England	200	400
London, England	—	500
Marseilles, France	—	800
Naples, Italy	—	75
Rotterdam, Holland	2,791	10,490
Trieste, Austria	—	375
Venice, Italy	—	600
Total	575	5,114

### From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany	—	312
Liverpool, England	—	750
Rotterdam, Holland	—	768
Total	—	1,830

### From Baltimore.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	100
Total	—	100

### From Savannah.

Christiania, Norway	—	408
Göteborg, Sweden	—	306
Hamburg, Germany	—	710
Havre, France	604	630
Liverpool, England	—	1,521
Rotterdam, Holland	—	344
Total	604	3,919

### From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	250
Total	—	250

### From Norfolk.

Rotterdam, Holland	250	250
Total	250	300

### From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50
Canada	6	3,431
Mexico (including overland)	183	5,616
Total	189	9,047

### Recapitulation.

From New York	1,847	38,404
From New Orleans	575	5,114
From Galveston	—	1,830
From Baltimore	—	100
From Savannah	604	630
From Newport News	—	250
From Norfolk	250	300
From all other ports	189	1,972
Total	3,465	39,068

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Oct. 14.—Prices are about forty points higher than those prevailing last week. We pointed out in our last week's circular the tremendous strength of the situation and how real oil was scarce and badly wanted. The situation has not changed. Packers and compound lard makers are scooping up all the crude that is for sale in the Valley and Texas, at prices way above the New York refined level, and they have now invaded

Georgia and Alabama, too, so that the Carolinas are the only States left for the South-east to obtain a supply. New York is today the lowest market in the country, and still even here oil is badly wanted and all offers of immediate delivery oil are quickly taken up at full prices. So long as packers and compound lard makers are able to use up at full prices all the crude that comes to the market, no decline in New York can be expected, especially as we are below the level of other markets already.

There are no stocks of oil either in the packers' or refiners' hands, and in addition to this there is considerable short interest among traders in New York, so that the market is full of fireworks. It is, however, to be expected that the bears will take advantage of the slightest weakness shown in order to hammer prices, and it is therefore not impossible that we may have heavy fluctuations both up and down. The outlook is uncertain that the trend is toward higher prices. We quote today as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, \$6.52; November, \$6.54; December, \$6.55; January, \$6.61; March, \$6.72; May, \$6.82; July, 6.83. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.80; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$6.80; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.48; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.44. Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 25s. 6d.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Hamburg, Oct. 15.—Market is easy. Quotations of off oil 63 marks; prime summer yellow, 64½ marks; choice butter oil, 66½ marks; prime summer white, 66 marks.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Rotterdam, Oct. 15.—Market is steady. Quotations of prime summer white, 38½ florins; prime summer yellow, 37¼ florins; off oil, 36¾ florins; choice butter oil, 39¼ florins.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Antwerp, Oct. 15.—Market is easy. Quote off summer yellow, 76¼ francs.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Marseilles, Oct. 15.—Market is easy. Quote prime summer yellow 78¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 81½ francs.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Liverpool, Oct. 15.—Market is easy. Quote off oil, 31s.; prime summer yellow, 31½s.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42c. for all deliveries. Prime meal, \$26 to \$27, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$6.50, Atlanta, loose.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., Oct. 14.—Crude cottonseed oil firm, 41½c. bid; 42c. asked, for Texas and Valley; offerings light; seed receipts increasing. Meal firm, \$31.50, long ton ship-side, sacked. Cake, \$30.25. Hulls are a shade easier, \$8 loose, \$10 sacked, New Orleans.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 14.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude, 42½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal strong at \$27.75 to \$28. Hulls firm at \$25 to \$26 loose.

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Dallas, Texas, Oct. 14.—Cottonseed oil market strong; 43c. bid for prime crude oil; 45 to 50c. asked. Choice loose cake, \$30 bid per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

**SCIENTIFIC**

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## OFFICIAL CHEMISTS ADOPT UNIFORM METHODS

At the last convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association a board of official chemists was created to act for the association in determining upon uniform methods of analysis, etc., to be adopted by the trade. This commission met recently at Memphis, Tenn., with Dr. David Weason of New York, as chairman, E. R. Barrow of Memphis, as secretary, and T. C. Law of Atlanta, and E. L. Johnson, of Memphis, also present.

### Analysis of Cottonseed Meal.

After thorough discussion the following methods were adopted by the committee to be recommended as the official methods for the analysis of cottonseed meal.

**Moisture**—Five grams dried at 105 degrees Centigrade for two hours in double wall oven (preferably oil bath).

**Oil**—Extract 5 grams meal (without previous drying) with petroleum ether boiling under 70 degrees Centigrade in a short siphon Soxhlet apparatus for two hours. Evaporate off the ether and weigh the residue as oil.

**Optional Method—Oil:** Extract 5 grams of thoroughly dried meal (the portion used for the moisture determination) with petroleum ether boiling under 70 degrees Centigrade in a short siphon Soxhlet apparatus for two hours. Evaporate off the ether and weigh the residue as oil.

**Kjeldahl—Gunning method. Determination:** (a) Digestion—1.7 grams of cottonseed meal are brought into a digestion flask with approximately 0.7 grams of mercuric oxide (or 0.5 grams metallic mercury) and 10 grams of potassium sulphate (free from NH<sub>3</sub>) and 25 c.c. of sulphuric acid of 1.84 specific gravity. The flask is placed in an inclined position, and heated below the boiling point of the acid for from 5 to 15 minutes, or until frothing has ceased. The procedure of digestion is now the same as in the regular Kjeldahl method, except that no potassium permanganate is added.

(b) Distillation—After cooling, the contents of the flask are transferred to the distilling flask with about 300 c.c. of distilled water, a few pieces of granulated zinc, pumice stone, or 0.5 gram of zinc dust when found necessary to keep the contents of the flask from bumping, and 25 c.c. of potassium sulphide solution are added, with shaking. Next add 60 c.c. of soda solution of 1.50 specific gravity, or sufficient to make the reaction strongly alkaline, pouring it down the side of the flask so that it does not mix at once with the acid solution. Connect the flask with the condenser (of block tin), mix the contents by shaking, and distill until all ammonia has passed over into the standard acid. Distill into an accurately measured quantity of half normal sulphuric acid to which is added about 50 c.c. distilled water. The distillate is then titrated with quarter normal caustic soda or quarter normal ammonium hydroxide solution, using cochineal solution as indicator.

### Fatty Acids in Soap Stock.

The following method was adopted as the official method for the determination of total fatty acids in soap stock:

**Total Fatty Acids—Gravimetric Method**—Weigh out 8 to 10 grams of well-mixed sample into a small extraction flask. Saponify with an alcoholic soda solution over a steam bath and heat, with occasional stirring, until all alcohol is driven off.

Wash out with about 400 cubic centimeters of hot water into a beaker, and digest on the water bath until complete solution of the soap is effected. Acidify with dilute sulphuric acid and continue heating on bath until the layer of fatty acids have melted clear. Cool and filter off the liquor from the cake of fatty acids, washing with cold water until no trace of sulphuric acid are left.

Allow the fatty acids to dry thoroughly, most conveniently standing over night. Transfer the fatty acids to a folded filter

paper and place in a Soxhlet extractor. Dissolve fat adhering to beaker with warm gasoline, and extract with redistilled gasoline for three hours. Drive off the gasoline and heat to constant weight. Calculate percentage on original weight.

**Note.**—Time is saved by chilling the melted fat in running water and by dissolving the majority of the dry fat cake in a beaker and on the filter paper with warm gasoline, allowing to filter through into the tared flask, then wrapping up filter paper and extracting as usual for one and a half hours.

### Moisture to Be Reported.

The committee recommended that moisture determination be made and reported on all samples of cottonseed meal or cake.

It was moved and adopted that President Allen be requested to warn the members of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association against using oil sample cans sealed with a linoleum washer or gasket.

The following resolution was adopted:

"The committee recommends that the rule in regard to sending samples in air-tight cases be rigidly enforced as a step towards securing more accurate and uniform analytical results. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that a very large percentage of the discrepancies in chemical analyses is due to carelessness in the preparation and preservation of samples."

Next followed a discussion of the present method of determining refining losses in crude oil, and it was decided to make no changes at the present time, except the following, and the method now and in use for the past two years be continued.

"After the addition of the caustic soda solution a more thorough and vigorous agitation of the oil is recommended until all the caustic soda solution is thoroughly incorporated throughout the oil. Allow oil to stand for 3 hours at 125 degrees Fahrenheit before cooling and draining, instead of 1 hour as formerly."

The committee recommended that the proper precautions be taken by the chemists to prevent changes in samples after arrival at the laboratory and during the course of preparation for analysis.

## THE OIL SEED CROPS OF RUSSIA.

(Concluded from page 32.)

The manager of the largest mill at Odessa told the writer that this coming season, owing to the high prices demanded for linseed and the scarcity of the sunflower seed, they would doubtlessly crush considerable soya beans. It is reported that there will be a large crop of these beans in Manchuria this season. This crop is thought to be at least 540,000 tons, which is over 50 per cent. larger than last year. The price asked for the new crop soya bean is about \$21.50 per short ton f. o. b. China ports. The freight rate from the China ports to Odessa is \$4.28 per short ton. The beans give 12 per cent. oil.

### The Cotton Crop and Cotton Seed.

There is in Russia about 700,000 bales (500 pounds each) of cotton grown every year. Since 1889 the cotton acreage has increased nearly 400 per cent. It is possible to increase the acreage much further. The main drawback has been the lack of rainfall. The cotton is raised almost altogether by means

of irrigation, and to increase the acreage is tedious work.

The 1909 cotton crop is reported to be a good average crop and is estimated to produce about 350,000 tons of cotton seed. The seed for the most part resembles the American cotton seed. Originally much of the acreage was planted in American seed. Most of the cake is exported. The present price is about \$10 per short ton f. o. b. the interior mills, which makes a rate of \$18.58 per short ton to Baltic ports and a rate of \$21.46 per short ton to Hamburg and Copenhagen. This makes the price \$28.58 per short ton Libau and Rega (Baltic ports), and \$35.23 per long ton c. i. f. Hamburg and Copenhagen. The writer was unable to obtain figures for last year, nor was he able to obtain the analysis of the cake.

The cottonseed oil is refined and nearly all of the production is consumed in Russia. It is not used by the consumers as such, but is mixed with the sunflower-seed oil. The lower grades are used for soap making. The present wholesale price f. o. b. Moscow is 7.72 cents per pound, or 58 cents per gallon. The price last year at this time was about 6.86 cents per pound, or 51 cents per gallon.

### Linseed Crop and Disposition.

The linseed crop is an important one in Russia. The new crop is reported to be 25 per cent. larger than that of last year, but the present prices for new crop linseed is higher than at this time last year. This is due to the heavy shortage in the sunflower-seed crop. The official records at St. Petersburg show that the linseed crop in 1906 was 540,500 short tons; in 1907, 605,000 tons; in 1908, 556,339 tons; and in 1909, 695,400 tons (estimated). The entire linseed crop is much larger, but these figures show the amount of seed raised for crushing.

The exports of linseed cake in 1906 were 212,280 short tons; in 1907, 193,764 tons, and in 1908, 224,770 tons. Germany and Denmark are the largest buyers. Most of the cake produced is exported. Present prices are about \$19.60 per short ton f. o. b. mills, \$31.47 per short ton f. o. b. Libau and Baltic ports, and \$38.42 per long ton c. i. f. Copenhagen and Hamburg, fall shipments; prices last year at this time were about \$1.29 per long ton lower, and the year before (1907) prices were still lower, or about \$1.82 per long ton under present values. Linseed cake and sunflower-seed cake compete with the American cottonseed cake in Germany and Denmark.

## COTTON MEAL AND CAKE INSPECTED.

Dallas, Texas., October 9, 1909.

To the Members of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Complying with the rule adopted at our last annual convention, providing for the appointment of weighers and inspectors of cottonseed products at the different ports, at a called meeting of our Executive Committee at New Orleans, La., on the 4th inst., after consideration of communications on the subject and consultation with the exporters from the port of New Orleans, who agreed to have all their cottonseed meal and cake inspected, and weighed if necessary, by the official inspector of this association, Mr. A. J. Buddendorff was appointed for said port for the remainder of the year, expiring September 1, 1910.

We earnestly request you to give your hearty support to the making of this movement on our part a success, believing it to the interest of both exporter and seller that proper arrangements be made for the conduct of the export business fair and satisfactory to both buyer and seller. Yours truly,

A. D. ALLEN, President.

ROBERT GIBSON, Sec'y and Treas.



**A solid dressing that stops all slipping instantly and keeps the belt in good working condition.**

**Write for free sample.**

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.**



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market rules generally steady to firm on all kinds of hides and the demand is fair. There is some talk, however, that Wall Street conditions are being watched by all kinds of buyers and a tight money market may have some effect in the West. There are some inquiries coming in from Western tanners who are not well supplied with hides, but these buyers hesitate about paying the prices that are being demanded by the packers. The fact that the large sole leather concern has bought hides so far ahead may keep them out of the market and let other tanners do some of the buying, and it is understood that the former concern is better supplied with all kinds of sole leather hides than is generally known. The packers are all talking strong prices but would not be surprised if the market ruled more quiet during the remainder of this month and this is liable to be the case when Texas steers and branded cows run more or less grubby during the last half of October, but are not sold on a grub selection until November 1st. Native steers continue steady, and supplies are limited, but no sales are reported and no higher price than the last selling rate of 18c. is being asked. Texas steers are in fair demand and a further sale has been made of 2,000 October heavy Texas, mostly at 16½c., and light Texas are unchanged at 15½c., and extremes at 14½c. There is a small supply of heavy Texas which are being held at 17c. or better. Last sales of butt brands were at 16½c., and Colorados at 15½c., but higher prices are talked, owing to the extreme rates recently secured in the East. Branded cows are unchanged at 14½c., with some early October salting held at 14½c. Native cows are unchanged at 16½c. for heavies and 16c. for lights, with no trading noted. Native bulls are sold ahead at 14½c. Branded bulls bring 13½c. for stock on hand and 13c. ahead for January. A recent sale at 13½c. consisted of 3 cars that were in salt at Fort Worth and St. Louis.

Later.—Sales have been made of 1,000 Chicago packer kosher heavy native cows of June salting at 16½c., and 2,000 September-October butt brands sold at 16½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues to rule firm but trading is not as active as tanners who are not in immediate need of hides are holding off from paying present rates, believing that the colder weather will increase the kill in the country and ease the market to some extent. Missouri River 25 lb. and up cows being offered at 13½c. flat, but are now held at 13½c. flat, as the dealers along the Missouri River claim that the higher prices prevailing further West would occasion a loss otherwise. The kill in the Southwest is still small, as the droughts through that section have forced shipments of cattle. Northwestern 25 lbs. and up cows are quoted at 14¼@14½c. selected Chicago freight. The Chicago buff market continues firm at 14½c., but there is little doing at this price. Heavy cows are also firm at 14½c. Extremes are strong and bringing 14½c. freely for regular late receipt lots and 15@15½c. quoted on special selections. Heavy steers continue quotable at 15½@16c., but only choice stock brings the outside

price. Heavy bulls are strong at 13@13½c. Choice lots of late receipt all short haired branded hides 40 lbs. and up in bundled condition are quoted at 12½c. flat for regular countries and 13½c. flat for smaller packer lots.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues steady with a fair demand and limited stocks. One packer is offering his calf from August 1 to January 1 at 20c. flat without the kip which were previously taken up to December 1 at 16½c. on old sales. Prices still vary according to selection and are quoted at 19½@20c. for Chicago cities, 19¼@19½c. for outside cities and 18½@19c. for countries. Country kips range from 15@16c., and light calf and deacons are dull.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Packers are talking high prices and are asking \$1.40 for present take-off sheep and best large lambs, but no sales are noted. Best lots of late receipt country lambs and shearlings bring 85c. to \$1.05.

**HORSEHIDES.**—Latest quotations are \$3.75 to \$4.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The situation in common dry hides continues strong, and it is understood that some negotiations are in progress at advanced prices over last sales, but no transactions have as yet been reported. Some small lots of coast Mexicans have been recently sold on the basis of 19c., and sales of small lots of other kinds have been on the basis of the last advance. River Plates are quoted strong. Some sales are noted of strictly winter haired Cordovas at 24c., and there is a good demand at this figure, with some special marks held higher. Recent quotations on good Montevideos were 22¼c., but later cables now quote these up to 22½c. Advices from Antwerp state that on October 1 the stock there comprised 85,330 hides of all kinds, consisting mostly of wet salted River Plates.

Later.—Common varieties have advanced ½c., with sales of around 4,000 Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 22c. for mountains.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The market on River Plates continues very strong. There was no sale of Sansinona Frigorificos on Wednesday, but a previous sale is reported of 3,000 late September River Plate Fresh Meat Co. Frigorificos on the basis of 16½c. c and f. New York. It is now reported that the recent sale of 15,000 October-January Argentina Frigorificos was made to a "tanning packer" in this country and that the 20,000 October-January. Las Palmas were bought through the Boston branch of a European and River Plate house by a large American tanner. Antwerp circulars dated October 1 say "American buyers continue to take the lead of the great movement as well here as in the River Plate, where contracts for very important quantities of next season's hides have been made at record-breaking figures. Tanners on this side are only timidly following suit, but in the present condition of limited stocks and the urgency of their wants they are compelled to operate." Mexican hides are stronger, with sales of 1,400 coast hides reported at 12½c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—There are inquiries here for native steers, but supplies are very limited of those and some packers have nothing to offer at present. All kinds

of hides are closely cleaned up with the exception of some spreadies which are held at 19¼@19½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—There is a good demand for hides and it is reported that several cars of late receipt Pennsylvania buffs and heavy cows around 50 lbs. average have been sold at 14½c., and similar hides are now being held at 14½c. Ohio buffs are quoted firm at 14½c., and New York State cows at 14c. flat. Calfskins continue firm and stocks are kept closely cleaned up here and at country points on the basis of last quotations.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—More demand is reported from here for light weight skins and there is a good inquiry for German and other kinds of dry skins, but there are few desirable lots of these obtainable now except some held in speculative hands at high prices and more than tanners here are willing to pay. Best lots of German bull hides are not obtainable under 14½c. c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage, but some Hamburg bulls with long shanks have been offered at 14½c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—(Later.) Reports come from Chicago that one packer in New York has sold his November kill of native steers (Koshers) at 17½c.

## Boston.

The market continues firm on best Ohio buffs at 14½c., and some shippers talking 15c. Ohio extremes rule at 15¼@15½c., with sales at both prices. Southern hides rule firm at a range of 12 to 13c., covering all points and the difference in quality between lots.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS** for subsistence supplies, etc., U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., October 8, 1909.—Sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, etc.," and addressed to the undersigned at Carlisle, Pa., will be received at the Indian School until 2 o'clock p. m. of November 3, 1909, for furnishing and delivering at the school as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 51,000 lbs. cereals, 15,600 lbs. dried fruit, 95 doz. cans tomatoes, corn and peas, 3,000 lbs. cornmeal, 25 doz. pearline, as per list and specifications obtainable at the school. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some U. S. depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid; otherwise, to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified checks will not be considered. For further information apply to M. FRIEDMAN, Sup't.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletin.

# RETSOF

# Chicago Section

Is the club too big for Steward to swing?

Sure! Shippy is coming back—after awhile.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships sold during the week at \$2,450 net to the buyer.

China has commenced to build a great navy, consequently Japan has quit building any more warships.

Now that Hearst is back in the game there would seem to be no good reason why W. J. B. should not break in, too.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 9, averaged 7.62 cents per pound.

Sox and Cubs got Peary's and Cook's nose put out of joint this week, and the A. M. P. A. takes the floor for the first half of next week.

It is claimed on good authority that half of the lies told about the Irish ain't true, and that those told about the Dutch ain't worth believing.

Hog receipts at the principal Western points were nearly 120,000 less last week than during the same period last year, but averaged 20 lbs. heavier, however.

Getting pretty high-headed in Evanston when they have to trim the trees to allow the ladies' hats to pass under unmolested. That Evanston is sure a great joint.

Jeff wants almost as much to near-lick Johnson as Spain demands of the Moors for trying to lick them. This fighting business seems to be a sort of a get-rich-quick scheme, all right.

"What's good for a headache, anyhow?" asked Jiggs. "Bout 65 fifteen-cent jiggers of the reglar run of booze is a cinch," replied Jiggs, and he added that it was good for more'n that, too.

A man named Jendrzejewski and a young lady named Wladyslawia Rozdialowska got married the other day. Some wag presented them with a dachshund, raised under a bureau—two dogs long and one dog high.

Mayor Fred A. Busse is in New York, stopping at the Hoffman House. Good op-

portunity for some of the New York fathers to get wise on how to run a city—Western style, anyhow. Wonder if they have any "first aids" like Barney in New York?

By the will of Mrs. Sarah Morris six millions of dollars will be divided among her children, two sons and two daughters. A large sum is to be divided among other relative employees and charities, one item being \$250,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital.

Special telegraphic codes and ciphers for the meat trade are features to which the Utility Code Company of Chicago gives particular attention, and in which they have had much success. This company's advertisement will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Ma took little Johnny to hear Madam Two Sides, the great soprano. Madam tore loose and the orchestra director was sawing the air with his stick to beat the band, when Johnny asked ma: "What's the man shaking the stick at the lady for?" "He ain't," said ma. "Then what is she hollering about?" asked Johnny.

Tuesday convinced most people that the Indian summer we'd been enjoying had departed for keeps. The snow flurried and the wind moaned when it wasn't howling, and the coal man—dog-blink him—looked like he'd backed a three-time winner. Now it's up to some saphead to write a pome on the bee-yew-tiful snow.

Beef is beef, and don't you forget it. And hogs is hogs, rambling along toward that

nine-cent peg and evidently confident of getting there, aided and abetted by the raiser and shipper. On the other hand, experts claim that "packing droves" will be around \$6.75 before the holidays—by "concerted action," whatever that may mean.

At one of our best hotels arrived a Scotchman a week or two ago, and since has been confined to his room—sick. The admiral in charge on his floor expressed her sympathy for the man to the housekeeper, alluding to him as a bartender. "What makes you think he's a bartender?" asked the housekeeper. "Why, all his grips are marked 'saloon baggage,'" said the admiral.

Old man Columbus, who claimed he discovered America 417 years ago last Tuesday, was that day given a celebration remembrance. In all probability Chris was undisturbed, unless he has adopted Mrs. Besant's scheme; and even so, perhaps today he is some prosaic individual who don't care whether Colly diskivered America or not. Locating that T-bone is more important today.

It is said that a "deacon" of the Board of Trade relates that it was a common sight up in Vermont, where he has been rust-eating, to see a farmer holding a lamb by the hind leg so it might be able to graze off the side of a mountain. Down in West Virginia they put steel bills on the sheep so they can pick the grass from between the rocks. And up in the highlands of Scotland, when pastures are bare, it is a common sight to see cows climb trees to get the leaves. Not all the cheerful liars are dead, after all.

## TO VISITING PACKERS

We invite you to visit our Convention headquarters, Rooms 1814 and 1815, Hotel La Salle, one floor below the Convention Hall, view our exhibit of **Packing House Supplies** and mutually renew our acquaintance.

**FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY**

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

GENERAL OFFICES, RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO

**D. I. DAVIS & CO.**

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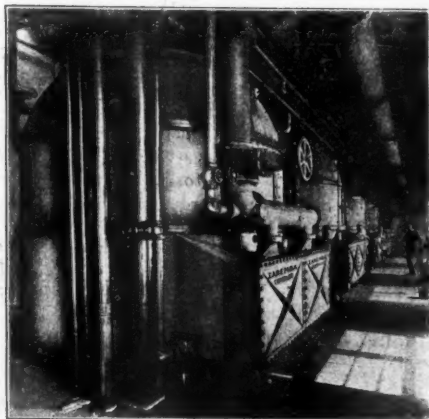
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CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 4.....	30,921	2,593	20,205	34,366
Tuesday, Oct. 5.....	8,248	1,577	13,280	36,286
Wednesday, Oct. 6.....	16,892	1,930	21,242	41,199
Thursday, Oct. 7.....	5,184	848	13,232	30,918
Friday, Oct. 8.....	1,576	233	10,202	10,168
Saturday, Oct. 9.....	632	248	4,772	853
Total last week.....	63,353	7,424	82,962	153,785
Previous week.....	64,148	8,038	85,801	111,417
Cor. week 1908.....	75,154	7,719	125,265	119,446
Cor. week 1907.....	87,950	7,011	100,545	151,798

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 4.....	5,005	151	1,416	3,828
Tuesday, Oct. 5.....	5,049	205	603	8,446
Wednesday, Oct. 6.....	6,751	160	727	5,572
Thursday, Oct. 7.....	4,498	108	1,063	9,950
Friday, Oct. 8.....	3,934	13	1,404	10,855
Saturday, Oct. 9.....	260	60	390	7,885
Total last week.....	27,527	727	6,408	49,336
Previous week.....	27,082	1,159	6,463	45,593
Cor. week 1908.....	30,654	1,178	8,712	26,831
Cor. week 1907.....	38,264	988	30,340	74,253

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 9, 1909.....	2,062,718	5,112,648	3,125,640
Same period, 1908.....	2,238,448	5,974,238	3,181,122

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Oct. 9, 1909.....	345,000
Week previous.....	341,000
Two years ago.....	473,000
Year to Oct. 9, 1909.....	861,000
Same period, 1908.....	17,060,000
Same period, 1907.....	20,930,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Oct. 9, 1909.....	234,900	263,000	365,400
Week ago.....	244,200	254,600	337,500
Year ago.....	255,100	344,500	241,800
Two years ago.....	253,900	252,700	303,800

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Oct. 9:			
Armour & Co.....	22,200		
Swift & Co.....	16,800		
S. & S. Co.....	5,600		
Morris & Co.....	5,600		
Anglo-American.....	4,200		
Boyd & Latham.....	2,300		
Hammond.....	7,100		
Western P. Co.....	3,300		
Boore & Co.....	1,700		
Roberts & O'Neil.....	1,600		
Others.....	7,900		
Totals.....	78,200		
Previous week.....	80,700		
Same week, 1908.....	131,800		
Same week, 1907.....	70,000		
Year to Oct. 9, 1909.....	3,877,900		
Same period, 1908.....	4,810,200		

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Oct. 9, 1909.....	\$6.75	\$7.87	\$4.40	\$6.50
Last week.....	6.80	8.14	4.60	6.75
Year ago.....	5.75	6.23	4.00	6.00
Two years ago.....	6.05	6.46	4.80	6.85
Three years ago.....	6.65	6.50	5.93	6.75

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$7.50@8.75
Good to choice steers.....	6.75@7.50
Medium to good steers.....	5.55@6.55
Common to good steers.....	5.00@5.50
Good to fancy yearlings.....	6.75@8.75
Interior killers.....	4.50@5.00
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.90@4.50
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@3.50
Interior to good cutters.....	2.50@3.00
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers.....	3.00@4.50
Butcher bulls.....	3.75@5.10

Bologna bulls.....	3.75@5.10
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@9.25
Medium calves.....	7.00@7.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.50

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.90@8.10
Good to choice heavy.....	7.75@8.05
Good to choice light.....	7.05@7.85
Light mixed.....	7.50@7.65
Common to light.....	7.45@7.60
Butcher weights.....	7.75@8.10
Medium weight mixed.....	7.00@7.80
Rough packing.....	7.50@7.75
Pigs.....	6.00@7.25
Boars.....	2.00@4.00
Stags.....	8.00@8.35

## SHEEP.

Range wethers.....	\$4.90@4.70
Range lambs.....	6.75@6.90
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.75
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.40
Native wethers.....	4.60@5.00
Good to choice native cows.....	4.00@4.75
Fair to good native ewes.....	3.00@4.00
Native lambs.....	6.00@7.20
Range yearlings.....	4.75@5.25
Range ewes.....	3.50@4.50
Breeding ewes.....	4.50@5.50
Feeding yearlings.....	4.75@5.65

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$23.00
January.....	18.50	18.55	18.47½	18.50
May.....	18.25	18.30	18.20	18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	.....	.....	.....	12.15
November.....	11.77½	11.77½	11.75	11.75
January.....	10.85	10.87½	10.82½	10.85
May.....	10.60	10.67½	10.60	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	.....	.....	.....	11.35
January.....	9.70	9.70	9.67½	9.70
May.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.65	9.67½

## MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23.00
January.....	18.55	18.55	18.42½	18.52½
May.....	18.25	18.27½	18.20	18.27½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	12.15	12.15	12.07½	12.07½
November.....	11.77½	11.77½	11.72½	11.77½
January.....	10.85	10.87½	10.82½	10.87½
May.....	10.62½	10.65	10.62½	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.27½	11.27½	11.25	11.25
January.....	9.70	9.70	9.67½	9.70
May.....	9.72½	9.75	9.62½	9.67½

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1909.

## Holiday. No market.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23.00
January.....	18.47½	18.47½	18.27½	18.27½
May.....	18.17½	18.17½	18.05	18.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	12.05	12.05	11.95	11.97½
November.....	11.70	11.70	11.57½	11.60
January.....	10.80	10.82½	10.72½	10.75
May.....	10.57½	10.65	10.47½	10.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.20	11.20	11.00	11.00
January.....	9.62½	9.62½	9.55	9.57½
May.....	9.62½	9.62½	9.52½	9.55

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.30	18.55	18.30	18.47
May.....	18.17	18.25	18.17	18.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	11.07	12.20	11.97	12.10
November.....	11.70	11.85	11.70	11.80
January.....	10.77	11.00	10.77	10.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.00	11.35	10.97	11.05
January.....	9.60	9.75	9.60	9.72
May.....	9.37	9.75	9.57	9.72

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.50	18.62½	18.40	18.45
May.....	18.32½	18.35	18.20	18.22½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	12.15	12.17½	11.15	12.17½
January.....	11.00	11.07½	10.92½	10.97½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.10	11.20	11.02	11.15
January.....	9.75	9.77½	9.67½	9.70

Bld. Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@20
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@18
Beef Stew.....	12½	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	@13
Corned Ribs.....	9	@9
Corned Flanks.....	8	@9
Round Steaks.....	12½	@18
Round Roasts.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	12	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	11	@13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	14	@15
Rolls Roast.....	14	@15

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	14	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	13	@15
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	10	@14
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	25	@28
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@12
Shoulders.....	10	@14
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@15
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@22

## Pork.

Pork Loins .....	@16
Pork Chops .....	@18
Pork Shoulders .....	@14
Pork Tenderloins .....	@30
Pork Butts .....	12 @14
Spare Ribs .....	@12½
Blades .....	@8
Necks .....	@10
Pigs' Heads .....	@8
Leaf Lard .....	@15

## Veal.

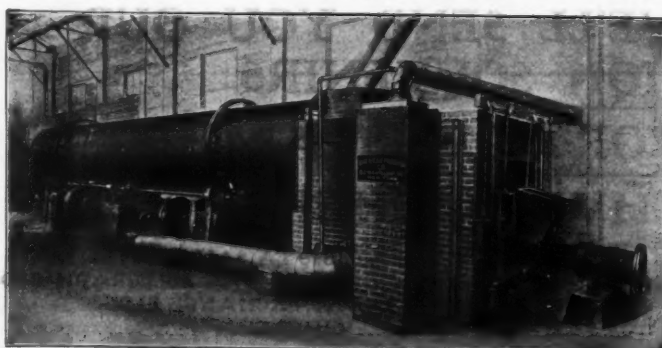
Hind Quarters.....	12	@14
Fore Quarters.....	10½	@10½
Legs.....	14	@16
Necks.....	9	@12½
Shoulders.....	10	@12
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

## Butchers' Offal.

Neat.....	@8
Tallow.....	@4½
Bone.....	@1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacon).....	@17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	@65
Calfskins, over 15 lbs. (deacon).....	@13½

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## TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
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houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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68 William St., New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	9 @ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10
Cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Kind Quarters, choice	@ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9
Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 6
Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 8
Nonless Chucks	@ 6 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Loins	8 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 1/2 @ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 7
Rolls	@ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	@ 5 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 16
Loins Ends, steer, native	@ 12 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 6
Flank Steak	7 1/2 @ 11
Hind Shanks	@ 3 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 5
Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 1/2 @ 8
Light Carcass	@ 10
Good Carcass	@ 13
Good Saddles	@ 15
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 10 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 14

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 9
Good Caul	@ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 12
Saddles, Caul	@ 11 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 10
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 @ 11 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 13 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 13
Tenderloins	@ 23
Spare Ribs	@ 12 1/2
Butts	@ 12 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 10 1/2
Tails	@ 6 1/2
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 7 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 7
Hog Plucks	@ 6
Neck Bones	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders	@ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 5
Pork Kidneys	@ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 5
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@ 12 1/2
Hams	@ 10
Calas	@ 10
Bellics	@ 16 1/2
Shoulders	@ 12

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Viennas	@ 10

Frankfurters	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 10
Tongue	@ 10
White Tongue	@ 10
Mixed Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 10
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 10
Polish Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 10
Farm Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 19 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 18
Italian Salami	@ 21 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 13 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 14 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 18

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.30
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.00
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	9.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 11.00
Mess Pork	@ 24.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 24.00
Family Back Pork	@ 25.00
Bean Pork	@ 20.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 15
Pure lard	@ 14
Lard substitutes, tes.	@ 10
Lard, compound	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 55
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	13 1/2 @ 17
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 12 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 12 1/2
Short Clears	@ 11 1/2
Butts	@ 11 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 17
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 17
Skinned Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 12
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 24 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 19
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	@ 19
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 15 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 22 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 18
Boiled Calas	@ 24
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 18
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 18

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 18
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	@ 18
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 1
Hog casings, as packed	@ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 60
Hog middies, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 6
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.37 1/2
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 30%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., average	\$250.00 @ 245.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 80 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 12.05
Prime steam, loose	@ 11.80
Leaf	@ 12 1/2
Compound	@ 9 1/2
Neutral lard	@ 14 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 17 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 16
Mutton	@ 16 1/2
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	80 @ 82
Extra No. 1 lard oil	57 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 54
No. 2 lard oil	51 @ 53
Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 12
Oleo stock	11 @ 12
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	75 @ 80
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	50 @ 60
Corn oil, loose	5 @ 5 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 7
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	@ 5

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	47 @ 48
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 47 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	1 1/2 @ 2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	87 1/2 @ .90
Oak pork barrels	.95 @ .97 1/2
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.20

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 1 1/2

## Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.60
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 13.

The receipts of cattle for the first three days of this week will foot up around 60,000, as compared with 56,000 for the corresponding period one week ago, and because of the increased receipts the bulk of the offerings, say, from 7½c. down, have suffered a decline of 10c. to 15c. per cwt. The choice cattle continue in very limited supply, and are selling strong and in some cases a little higher, \$8.90 being paid today for two loads of extra well-finished beefs, one averaging 1,395 and the other 1,618 lbs. The bulk of the well-finished steers went from \$7.75 to \$8.50, with good shipping and dressed beef steers \$7 to \$7.75; medium to pretty good kinds at \$6.25 to \$6.75, and warmed-up, light steers and cheap killers at \$5 to \$5.85. Receipts of Northwest range cattle are letting up a little, and that class have advanced 50c. to 60c. per cwt. during the past two weeks, a condition of affairs that we believe presages an improved market on the cheaper grades of native steers just as soon as the Westerns are pretty well out of the way, and the best grades of corn-fed natives will continue to sell strong and possibly a little higher because of their great scarcity.

Butcher stuff in fairly liberal supply this week, but with a right good demand we have had no difficulty in maintaining about steady prices. Bull market is 10c. to 15c. higher than last week, with bolognas in especially good demand and selling from \$3.35 to \$3.60. California market strong on choice vealers, with a difference of \$2 per cwt. between that class and the heavier calves that weigh, say, from 170 to 190 lbs.

The hog trade continues to decline. Receipts show a slight increase at all the markets, and the trade is 25c. to 30c. lower this week. Good shipping grades selling today \$7.70 to \$7.85, with a very good class of mixed and packing hogs from \$7.40 to \$7.60; light mixed and underweight light grades, \$7.15 to \$7.35, with a good class of pigs from \$6 to \$6.75.

Receipts of sheep and lambs extra heavy and consisting largely of Westerns. The trade is in a very healthy condition, however; in fact, the way the big supply has been cleaned up is very encouraging, and indicates that there is a good demand for all classes of feeding stock, as well as all classes of killing stuff. Native quotations as follows: Poor to best lambs, \$6 to \$7.25; choice wethers around \$5; fat ewes, \$4.50; stock ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Western quotations: Killing lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.20; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.40; wethers, \$4.60 to \$4.85; ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.25.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 12.

Cattle run today is 18,000 head, which makes 42,000 head for the first two days this week, including 4,000 calves, a small decrease from same days last week, but 12,000 head short of corresponding days a year ago. Other markets have moderate runs this week, and the belief expressed last week that the run of grass cattle from native territory was fast nearing its end is stronger this week. The market is stronger today, following the rise of 5 to 15 cents yesterday, and this will be the highest week this fall on most kinds of cattle. Prime lots are extremely scarce, and fancy Nebraska steers which have been counted on for several days to establish a historic mark in the way of a high price for beef steers today were late in arriving, but will be sold late today, an opportune time for breaking a record. Short fed stuff predominated from native territory today, some of it of medium quality, and most sales were at \$5.50 to \$6.75, only a few lots above \$7. Bulk of grass steers sell at \$3.90 to \$5.25; cows, \$3@

4.25; bulls, \$2.80 to \$4; calves, \$4 to \$8; stockers, \$5.20 to \$4.60; feeders, \$3.85 to \$5.

The hog run is 18,000 today, a sufficient number to warrant packers in resuming their bear campaign, which was suspended the middle of last week on account of receipts falling below actual necessities. Speculative markets in provisions have no bearing on the hog market, as the actual supply and demand problem obtrudes itself into the front of the situation as long as receipts are so far below normal as they are now running. The market is 5 to 10 lower today; top, \$7.75; bulk, \$7.30 to \$7.65; anything weighing more than 250 lbs., without too much greenness, at \$7.65 to \$7.75; light hogs, \$7 to \$7.55.

Sheep and lambs are again higher today, making the advance 15 to 25 cents yesterday and today. Top lambs today brought \$7.10, and an indication of the keenness of the market lies in the fact that fourteen doubles of lambs sold at this figure before they reached the unloading chutes this morning. Yearlings are worth up to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.85; native ewes, up to \$4.65; Western ewes, \$4.35.

Sales to local killers last week included the following:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Calves.
Armour .....	9,686	21,643	7,861
Fowler .....	3,106	.....	3,014
S. & S. ....	7,021	7,871	5,596
Swift .....	9,971	17,376	8,813
Cudahy .....	6,983	11,067	3,064
Morris .....	7,809	6,432	5,391
Am. D. B. & P. Co. ....	640	114	183
Butchers .....	183	357	53
Total .....	45,399	64,860	33,975

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Oct. 12.

Cattle receipts last week, 41,000 head, were the heaviest so far this year, but the offerings included very little in the way of corn-fed beefs. As a general thing, the demand from packers was vigorous all week, and the market held up well throughout for anything at all useful in the beef or butcher stock line. Most of the Western range cattle coming now are on the stocker and feeder order.

Hogs suffered another 25c. decline last week although receipts were of only moderate proportions. It looks as if the packers were determined to force the market to a lower level before the winter packing season started up. Heavy hogs have a shade the best of it but the range is narrow and quality rather than weight determines the price. With only 2,000 hogs here today the market was a little stronger. Tops brought \$7.80 as against \$7.95 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.70 as against \$7.75 to \$7.85 a week ago.

Sheep prices held up fairly well last week in the face of the heaviest run ever recorded at this point. Both local packers and feeder buyers were free operators from start to finish and the heavy supplies were well cleaned up every day. Of the 134,000 sheep and lambs received, some 92,000 were taken by feeder buyers, indicating the extent of this demand in the face of the liberal receipts. The demand from the packers is also very active and good killing stuff of all kinds is selling fully as well as a week ago. Quotations on fat sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.60 to \$6.90; fair to good lambs, \$6.30 to \$6.60; good light yearlings, \$5 to \$5.30; good heavy yearlings, \$4.70 to \$5; good to choice wethers, \$4.15 to \$4.45; fair to good wethers, \$3.90 to \$4.15; good to choice ewes, \$4.10 to \$4.25; fair to good ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.10; old canner ewes, \$1 to \$2.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 12.

The market has continued to be well supplied with cattle, but there are evidences beginning to appear that the runs are about

due to drop off materially. Already there have been some storms in the range countries that are beginning to curtail the movement, and it will be only a matter of a short time now until the markets must depend upon the corn States for supplies of beef cattle. The market is in strong condition, and the tendency in prices this week is toward a higher level. For two days of this week there is a falling off of 2,900 in the number of arrivals at this market compared with the previous week and quotations are up 10c. to 15c. There are no choice or prime beefs arriving at this market. The best here have sold at \$7, and the bulk of the native steers are going at \$6.25 to \$6.75; Southern and Southwestern steers are selling largely at \$4 to \$4.75, but with good weight and fat kinds going at \$5 and over. Cows and heifers are selling mostly at \$3.25 to \$3.75, but with good heavy kinds making \$4.25 and over.

There has been a sharp break in hog prices during the past ten days, but it begins to look as though the farmer would have some say in the making of prices for the early winter crops of hogs. After a break of 60c. to 75c. per hundred the marketward movement suddenly fell off to such an extent that the latter part of last week saw a strong reaction. This week to date the market is holding about steady for hogs of attractive weight, but there is some disposition to hammer prices on underweights. The quality of hogs is not very good, in fact is below the average for this season of the year, and seems to indicate that the farmers are hesitating to feed liberally with corn at present prices.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 11, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,998	—	2,130	17,382	10,644
Sixtieth street .....	2,068	40	2,810	6,548	—
Fortieth street .....	—	—	—	—	11,932
Lehigh Valley .....	4,012	—	1,640	17,318	—
Communipaw .....	1,596	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	63	132	961	5,200
Totals .....	10,674	105	6,712	42,200	27,776
Totals last week .....	11,311	94	6,517	47,905	29,329

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., per Ss. Teutonic .....	—	1,210
Morris Beef Co., per Ss. St. Paul .....	—	1,132
Morris Beef Co., per Ss. Baltic .....	—	898
Swift Beef Co., per Ss. Teutonic .....	—	1,185
Armour & Co., per Ss. St. Paul .....	—	1,010
Schwarzschild & S., per Ss. Minnehaha .....	314	1,200
J. Shamburg & Son, per Ss. Minnehaha .....	255	—
Total exports .....	509	6,853
Total exports last week .....	614	6,743

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 9, 1909:

### CATTLE.

Chicago .....	35,826
Kansas City .....	45,399
Omaha .....	23,488
St. Joseph .....	17,620
Cudahy .....	605
Sioux City .....	4,328
Wichita .....	2,883
South St. Paul .....	6,095
Indianapolis .....	5,243
New York and Jersey City .....	10,210
Fort Worth .....	20,378
Philadelphia .....	4,059

### HOGS.

Chicago .....	76,554
Kansas City .....	74,007
Omaha .....	24,500
St. Joseph .....	32,486
Cudahy .....	6,502
Sioux City .....	12,120
Ottumwa .....	8,583
Cedar Rapids .....	7,506
Wichita .....	16,745
South St. Paul .....	13,608
Indianapolis .....	23,479
New York and Jersey City .....	27,776
Fort Worth .....	19,331
Detroit .....	5,813

### SHEEP.

Chicago .....	104,440
Kansas City .....	33,975
Omaha .....	21,796
St. Joseph .....	20,725
Cudahy .....	598
Sioux City .....	35
South St. Paul .....	4,860
Indianapolis .....	1,932
New York and Jersey City .....	42,200
Fort Worth .....	2,202
Philadelphia .....	5,589



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Oct. 15.—Prices were firmly held with little pressure to sell. Western steam, \$12.70; city steam, \$12.12½@12.25; refined, Continent, \$13; South American, \$13.80; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compounds, \$9.50@9.75.

### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 92s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 101s. 3d.; shoulders, 61s.; hams, short clear, 59s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 66s. 6d.; short ribs, 67s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 68s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 67s. 6d.; backs, 66s. 6d.; bellies, 69s. 6d. Tallow, 30s. Turpentine, 42s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. Lard, spot, prime Western, 61s. 3d. American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 62s. 3d.; Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new 56s.; colored, 57s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 61¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 10½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 25s. 7½d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

The market was rather quiet, but prices were firmer with fewer hogs and on the small stocks.

### Tallow.

The market was quiet but very firm.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was strong with a good demand but small offerings. Prices were quoted at 17c. for spot.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and strong with prices 10 to 15 points up from the previous close on further active buying on the strength in crude oil, which is still above a parity with refined. October, \$6.52@6.62; November, \$6.61@6.65; December, \$6.68@6.69; January, \$6.76@6.78; February, \$6.75@6.82; March, \$6.82@6.83; May, \$6.92@6.93; July, \$6.95@6.97.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Hogs, 5@10c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.40@7.80; light weights, \$7@7.70; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.30@7.90; heavies, \$7.25@7.90; rough heavies, \$7.25@7.45; Yorkers, \$7.50@7.60; pigs, \$5.50@7. Cattle, good steady; others weak to 10c. lower; beefs, \$4.10@8.75; cows and heifers, \$2.10@5.70; Texas steers, \$4@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@5.25; Western, \$4.25@7.50. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.40@4.75; Western, \$2.65@4.75; yearlings, \$4.40@5.40; lambs, \$4.25@7.20.

Kansas City, Oct. 15.—Hog market steady, at \$6.95@7.55.

East Buffalo, Oct. 15.—Market for hogs opened steady to strong; 8,000 on sale at \$7.70@7.90.

Cleveland, Oct. 15.—Hogs steady, at \$7.30@7.90.

Indianapolis, Oct. 15.—Hogs higher, at \$7.30@8.

Omaha, Oct. 15.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$7.40@7.60.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 14.—This has been a quiet week in the oleo oil business; there is no change in price, and Europe has done very little this week, but is expected to come

in the market in the near future. The production of oleo oil all over the country is light at present, and stocks of extra oil are extremely small with all manufacturers. The production of the lower grades at this time of the year is also extremely light. Neutral lard has been in request this week and some transactions have taken place, but not heavy purchases. The outlook for neutral lard for the near future is that it will remain high in view of the light arrivals of hogs and the little fat that same have. We have a sensational advance in the price of cotton oil from day to day on account of the bad cotton crop, and Europe not yet having filled its immediate requirements of cotton oil is likely to come in the market in the near future and put up prices still further.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@11c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾@10c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼@16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼@15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼@15¼c.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 13, 1909.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¾c. per lb.; talc, 1¾c. to 1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50 per 100 lbs., drums \$1.40, and bbls. 2c. lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent., at 5¼c. to 6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs., 5½c. to 6c. per lb.; genuine lagos palm oil in casks, 16/1800 lbs. each, 6¼c. to 6½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4/500 lbs. each, 6¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c. to \$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1 to \$1.15 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼c. to 7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. to 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7½c. to 8c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 8¾c. to 9c. per lb.; cottonseed oil,

6.40c. to 6½c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.80c. to 5.90c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 17½c. per lb.; house grease, 5½c. to 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼c. to 5½c. per lb.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	4,772	2,000
Kansas City	400	3,624	1,500
Omaha	300	2,300	1,400
St. Louis	4,000	6,000	1,200
St. Joseph	800	3,000	6,500
Cincinnati	36	753	283
E. Buffalo	50	5,000	
Indianapolis	50	4,400	3,000
Peoria		200	
Milwaukee		2,427	
New York	1,570	1,548	4,672

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1909.

Chicago	26,000	21,000	35,000
Kansas City	23,000	11,000	10,000
Omaha	8,700	15,000	30,000
St. Louis	8,000	7,310	2,000
St. Joseph	3,200	3,200	3,000
Sioux City	6,500	1,500	2,000
St. Paul	12,300	1,600	9,000
Ft. Worth	3,400	4,000	
Cincinnati	2,545	2,699	383
Pittsburg	3,700	8,700	4,000
E. Buffalo	5,250	16,000	21,000
Indianapolis		2,000	
Peoria		700	
Milwaukee		1,088	
New York	5,300	10,846	18,243

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1909.

Chicago	11,000	15,585	38,000
Kansas City	18,000	18,810	8,000
Omaha	10,400	1,700	19,000
St. Louis	6,000	11,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,400	6,300	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	
St. Paul	2,000	1,500	2,300
Ft. Worth	3,600	2,900	900
Cincinnati	310	4,923	472
Pittsburg	100	2,000	600
E. Buffalo	350	2,000	2,000
Milwaukee		3,827	

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1909.

Chicago	21,000	23,000	40,000
Kansas City	17,000	17,000	12,000
Omaha	7,100	3,200	2,900
St. Louis	9,900	9,081	1,900
St. Joseph	3,500	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,600	2,500	
St. Paul	1,200	900	1,800
Ft. Worth	4,300	4,000	250
Cincinnati	1,329	5,200	631
Pittsburg	19	6,000	600
E. Buffalo		2,600	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Peoria		1,600	
Milwaukee		6,185	
New York	2,542	6,491	10,521

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

Chicago	8,000	15,000	2,500
Kansas City	11,000	11,000	8,000
Omaha	3,200	3,500	25,000
St. Louis	6,000	9,000	4,000
St. Joseph	3,500	6,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,000	2,000	
St. Paul	900	1,400	1,000
Ft. Worth	2,500	2,800	400
Cincinnati	1,314	3,029	916
Pittsburg		3,000	
E. Buffalo	200	3,400	3,000
Indianapolis		5,000	
Peoria		600	
Milwaukee		2,124	
New York	2,023	1,430	4,297

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

Chicago	4,500	13,000	16,000
Kansas City	4,000	5,500	3,000
Omaha	2,300	2,100	6,500
St. Joseph	2,800	3,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	
St. Paul	500	1,200	13,000
Ft. Worth	1,800	2,000	600
St. Louis	3,000	5,000	1,200

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO OCTOBER 11, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	500	6,655
Boston	2,435	1,836
Baltimore	700	—
Philadelphia	630	—
Montreal	2,781	—
Exports to—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
London	2,468	7,014
Liverpool	2,066	1,477
Glasgow	617	—
Bristol	790	—
Manchester	274	—
Totals to all ports	7,115	8,491
Total to all ports last week	5,669	8,682

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# Retail Section

## THE PROBLEM OF THE MEAT PEDDLER.

Editor The National Provisioner:

Judging from what has already been said and written on the subject of the meat peddler, that gentleman has become an eyesore not only to the regularly established butcher with his shop and benchmen, but to the meat consumer as well. With a view to determining exactly the position of the meat peddler the writer on a recent trip through New England took special pains to look into the matter.

The results show exactly this: In the isolated rural districts he plies his trade with the best results to himself and with but little kicking on the part of his customers. In the small town he meets with opposition from the one or two established butcher shops, and customers are more reluctant to purchase. In the large town with three or more shops, he is positively unwelcome, except among the poorer classes, where his low prices are the influencing factor in their buying.

The farmer, aside from home-killed poultry and an occasionally slaughtered hog or calf, is denied meat because of lack of supply in the immediate neighborhood. So the meat peddler with his cart is welcome and has become an actual necessity. There is absolutely no denial of this fact. Regardless of the service of the peddler's meat supply, regardless of the sanitary conditions under which it is kept in the peddler's storehouse or in his cart, the farmer buys.

And furthermore, the butcher in the nearest town raises no objection. In fact, in two instances noted the butchers with regularly established shops were operating peddling doubts themselves. But there was a decided difference between the meat sold and sanitary precautions observed in the case of these two butchers and the conditions as noted in the case of the regular peddler.

Actual observation showed the following in the case of the regular peddler: A horse with a covered cart equipped with a movable flap at the rear. This flap was neither dust nor dirt proof, thus allowing the meat inside to become contaminated. No method for refrigerating the meat while on the route, and a stock consisting of meats, yeast cakes and a box of supposedly fresh fish in the same compartment with the meats. Added to all this was the presence of numerous flies which enter when the rear flap is opened and stay inside to crawl over the meat and deposit dirt and germs on it. The peddler himself neither wiped his hands nor his knife during or after a sale.

On inquiring the source of the meat sold, information was given that it was local beef and lamb, killed on one day and marketed two days later. Samples of the meat fully justified these statements, for it was tougher than leather.

And this is what the butcher in the smaller towns and cities has to meet in the way of competition. The combat should not be long. Good meats, either government or locally inspected, clean shops and sanitary methods

should win the public over when all the peddler has on his side is low prices.

What plan of campaign to map out can best be determined by local conditions? Placarding, lectures, co-operation among the butchers or personal explanation to customers should suffice. The butcher may fear that the consuming public will think he is knocking and is desirous of putting the "poor" peddler out of business. But what of it? It is in a just cause. And the "poor" peddler, if he has been in business for any length of time, is rich enough to retire and won't mind being thrown out of a job.

When it comes to the rural districts, there the butcher has a hard position. The only way out may be the establishing of routes by the nearest butcher and dealing out the same treatment, the same meat and the same sanitary precautions as are observed in the shop.

H. E. A.

## VALUE OF BACON GREASE.

Everybody knows the value of bacon as a food, but it appears that if butchers and other dealers who sell the product knew more about the advantages of a by-product of bacon they might enlarge their trade considerably. The following suggestions from the Merchants' Review concerning the remarkably wide range of uses for bacon grease will be read with interest not only by consumers, but also by dealers who should commit them to memory and talk them to their customers:

"Bacon, properly prepared for those who do not engage in heavy manual labor and therefore do not need much of the rich, heat producing fat, should be fried to a crisp, until it is to all intents entirely lean. Then it is a dish fit for the gods, and for mortals who know what is good. Then there is left the grease, golden brown and delicious. Now the usefulness of bacon only begins.

"Hear this! From one pound of breakfast bacon you get one pint of precious bacon grease. What to do with it? That's easy.

"Fry eggs in it. You will never again use lard. Even butter is inferior to it.

"Season boiled string beans with it. It is a substitute for cooking bacon with them. Two or three tablespoonfuls will give the proper flavor.

"Put it in potato salad. It beats olive oil. Melt and pour over the potatoes.

"Fry onions in it. They will taste like something, then.

## WINDOW DISPLAYS

The series of articles on "Window Displays for Retail Butchers," which have appeared on this page from time to time during recent months, will be resumed at an early date. There will be further suggestions for trade-attracting window displays which will prove as interesting and practical as those already published—which many butchers have already "tried out" and found most effective. Each article will be illustrated, as usual, by a drawing showing the working out of the idea in the shop window.

"Fry liver in it. You won't have to fry bacon with liver.

Season potato soup with it—the finest soup that can be made without soup stock.

"Fry apples in it. Yes, apples. It's great.

"Use it for German fried potatoes. They will get nice and brown.

Flavor stewed cabbage with it.

"Fry green corn with half butter and half bacon grease. Oh, the aroma of this dish!

"Fry mashed potatoes in it, and with one-half butter get that much-desired, appetizing crust.

"Season mashed parsnips with it.

"It is just the thing for frying cornmeal batter cakes.

"It is the thing to shorten Johnnycake with.

"Grease the tins with it when baking corn bread.

"Let other misguided persons throw away their bacon grease, but you hang on to it. It is 100 per cent. pure and wholesome. Sooner throw away your creamery butter than bacon grease."

## CAN'T HAVE ALL SHOPS ALIKE.

Uniformity in business methods may have its merits for business men, in the abstract, but as a working proposition it is impossible of realization. The dealer on this corner and the dealer on that corner have one thing in common, that they both belong to the same trade, but just about there the uniformity ceases and the variations begin. The individuality of each dealer stimulates the growth of differences, and the stronger the individuality, the greater will be the differences. As individuality counts for much in the struggle for success in business, the theorists who sigh for uniformity should be consoled for their failure to impress their ideas upon their fellow dealers.

If a certain store were a duplicate of every other store in the same town, what inducement would there be for the public to patronize it? How could it satisfy the tastes of the neighborhood, which are different from those of other neighborhoods? The East Side business is conducted on different lines, is in fact almost a different branch of trade, from the business of the more aristocratic West Side, yet uniformity of price is demanded of the manufacturers who supply both parts of the city.—Merchants' Review.

## HOW LIPTON ROSE TO WEALTH.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, "Baronet, Knight Commander of the Victorian Order," etc.—otherwise provision dealer and packer—gives some of his reminiscences in The Strand magazine for October. He mentions his entry into the packing industry at Chicago. The article is illustrated with portraits and reproductions of cartoons once used as advertisements, and a picture of Sir Thomas' first shop in Glasgow. The story of the man's beginning shows what pluck and enterprise can do. Every boy and young man would do well to read the baronet's story and follow the advice given therein.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.



# BE UP-TO-DATE OR DROP BACK!

Every business man has to adopt modern methods or else go backward and finally down and out. Ice as a means of refrigerating retail meat markets is a back number and those who continue to use it are going to lose their business to those who are wide awake.

Ask us to tell you how a

## BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING MACHINE

will make your market a modern business place and at the same time save you money.

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### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. J. Greary is to open a new meat market at New Orleans, La.

The meat market of R. De Lucco at Paterson, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

The Warner Meat Company of Youngstown, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. W. Warner, A. Warner, S. Warner, B. Warner, R. B. Warner. Doyle & Son have purchased the meat market of J. Reed at Winter Park, Fla.

E. Grue is opening a new butcher shop at East Dubuque, Ia.

The Wyandotte Supply Co., Pittsburg, Pa., has been incorporated to deal in groceries, provisions, meats, etc.

J. S. Nelson has sold his meat market at Badger, Minn., to C. D. Anderson.

The Spreckels Market has been opened at San Francisco, Cal.

John Thul & Company have purchased the L. & E. Petz butcher shop at Ellinwood, Kas. James Hoover has opened a new butcher shop in the Crum building, at Onaga, Kas.

The Fifth Street Meat Market has opened for business at Galena, Kas.

L. W. Hollman is opening a new butcher shop at Nickerson, Kas., south of the Santa Fe tracks.

O. S. Wiard is engaging in the meat business at Wellsville, Kas.

George Beam is opening a meat market at Balston, Okla.

Powell & Yeomans are soon to open a butcher shop at Clinton, Okla.

C. H. Crites has engaged in the meat business at Sallisaw, Okla.

Charles Young has succeeded to the entire meat business of Quinn & Young at Salina, Kas.

J. C. Case has sold out his meat business at Belleview, Kas., to Fair & Pate, of McFarland, Kas.

W. H. Morrison & Son have engaged in the meat business at Abilene, Kas.

J. C. Hayes of Fort Cobb is soon to engage in the meat business at Chickasaw, Okla.

R. C. Berry, the grocer at Norman, Okla., will add meats.

Geplin & Wortman have purchased the grocery and meat business of C. H. Flynn at Okemah, Okla.

Ed. Ingalsbe has purchased the interest of Ira Taylor in the meat firm of Zable & Ingalsbe at Westmoreland, Kas.

Snyder & Reno have purchased the butcher shop of Mr. Brown at Smith Center, Kas.

Anton Estergard and A. R. Reynolds have formed a partnership in the meat and grocery business at Minden, Neb.

Freland & Derby succeed C. McKinley in the meat business at Pentwater, Mich.

John Bayer has leased his store building at South Frankfort, Mich., to Arthur Little, who will open a meat market.

Frank Muchlinski is to open a meat business at Enumslaw, Wash.

Villiger & Nelson have opened a meat store at Anacortes, Wash.

McManus & Smith have moved their meat business from Ferrell to St. Jose, Ida.

A. Wiltz has succeeded Montgomery Bros. in the meat business at Chewelah, Wash.

E. A. Bock has opened a meat market at North Bend, Ore.

L. H. Baldwin is engaging in the meat business at Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Rogers & Lienard are opening a butcher shop at Ellensburg, Wash.

Julius Stahle has succeeded to the meat business of Stahle & Schmidt at Medical Lake, Wash.

Chas. Wing has moved his meat market from South Bend, Wash., to Raymond.

Frum Bros. have disposed of the City Meat Market at Brownsville, Ore., to Koenck & Tetzie.

E. A. Shearer is opening a butcher shop at Kootenai, Ida.

M. E. Miller is starting a meat market at Kootenai, Ida.

Bybee & Heil Bros. are engaging in the meat business at Klamath Falls, Ore.

McLaughern's meat market at Youngstown, O., has been destroyed by fire.

### CHICAGO BUTCHER AS PLAY WRITER.

Caesar was an author in his spare hours; Thoreau tilled his farm while he philosophized; Elihu Burritt learned seventeen languages as he sweated over his blacksmith's anvil, and Paul Berak, a Chicago butcher, not to be outdone by these illustrious figures in history, alternates the carving of pork chops with the writing of real plays. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night Berak attends to the wants of his customers of a meat market on West Randolph street, and as he has held his present position since he arrived in Chicago six years ago, it is certain he is a capable workman.

"While at work in the market I plan the plots of my plays," he says. For years Berak has been reading and writing and planning the production of a drama that will make him famous. Thus far he has written fourteen plays in Magyar (he is a native of Budapest, Hungary), and two of them, "Delma" and "On Trial," he has translated into German. His last play is called "The Judge's Daughter," and was presented in Magyar last Saturday evening at North Side Turner Hall, Chicago, under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary and Singing Club. "The Judge's Daughter" represents life in Hungary during the author's boyhood.

### A LORDLY BUTCHER.

The activities of the British House of Lords, apart from politics and diplomacy, are varied and strenuous. One Marquis kills his bullocks himself and carts the beef around the countryside.

# New York Section

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., was in New York on Wednesday.

Thomas McNair, a well-known retail meat dealer of Elizabeth, N. J., died last week at a local hospital after a brief illness.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Oct. 9 averaged 7.38 cents per pound.

A. F. Doyle, head of the Swift branch house accounting department, has been in New York this week looking over the local field.

Among Chicago visitors to New York this week were C. W. Patton, head of the S. & S. auditing department, A. E. Peterson, superintendent of the company's Chicago plant, and Wellington Leavitt, head of the Swift cattle-buying department.

Manager Charles J. Higgins, of Morris & Co.'s branch house department for the New York district, has been compelled to make another visit to Mt. Clemens, Mich., for the benefit of his health. His friends in the trade hope he will soon be able to return to his duties.

A. C. Berry, for many years manager of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, and a well-known figure in the local meat trade, wiped the sawdust of the New York market from his feet this week forever. He has retired to his farm at Gardiner, Maine, and will devote himself to the propagation of live stock and hen fruit.

The new branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company in Manhattan market was opened this week under the management of George W. Whipple, one of the best-known men in the local trade. This house will be devoted entirely to the provision business, as the company's branch just a block north, at 10th avenue and 35th street, attends to the fresh meat trade.

Harry Whitney, the first person to learn from Dr. Cook that the latter had reached the North Pole, says that the meat of the musk ox is excellent, and would make a fortune for the restaurant man of New York who could obtain a supply. Next thing we shall expect to hear of Silz or Conron sending an expedition up North to capture a herd of musk oxen.

Dan Burke, one of the best-known retail butchers of Chicago, has been spending a week in New York looking over our model

markets and obtaining pointers for his business at home. He spent some time at Richard Webber's Harlem Packing House and was greatly interested in the remarkable system and methods in vogue there. He also inspected Weisbecker's market on 125th street and other big local meat establishments.

The New York delegation to the packers' convention leaves this evening for Chicago over the New York Central. Several special Pullman sleepers will be attached to the Lake Shore Limited for the party, which is, as usual, in the generous care of Charles and Albert Rohe of Rohe & Bro. The crowd includes many of the leaders in the packing, provision and brokerage trade here, and a big time is anticipated. About 35 had reserved accommodations at last reports.

The members of the Kosher Butchers' Union of New York, employees of kosher retail shops, decided this week to inaugurate their long-talked-of strike. The men want better sanitary conditions. They say that the shops are far from clean now. They also want the abolition of the boarding system by which apprentices are compelled to board with their masters. They demand shorter hours, union wages, and recognition of the union. About 3,000 men will be involved in the strike, which is expected to start within the next two weeks.

## GOVERNMENT FOR CLEAN ICE.

The Federal inspector-in-charge in New York City, Dr. U. G. Houck, was reported this week as having issued instructions to his inspectors at the meat establishments in this district to recommend to packers and butchers the use of artificial ice for meat-cooling purposes rather than natural ice. "I do this to safeguard against disease which may come from the use of impure natural ice," said Dr. Houck. "I have had no complaints of disease originating from this source, but much of the natural ice furnished comes from lakes and rivers the waters of which are unclean. I have no objection whatever to the use of clean natural ice, but as it is difficult sometimes to determine the purity of the natural article, I believe it best for packers to make use of the artificial product. Most of the packinghouses have their own artificial ice plants, and a great many of the butchers use only artificial ice. My warning is intended to call to their attention the danger which may result from the use of unclean ice."

## SWIFT TEAM AT HORSE SHOW.

New York is to see the big Swift six-horse team which has been selected and trained for the winter's horse show and livestock exposition campaign, and which it is claimed will be a winner. And the team will come here before the Chicago International. Swift & Company reserved accommodations last

week at the Tichenor-Grand Company's building for the six-horse team of Percheron draughts which they will exhibit here at the National Horse Show in November. The United States and Canada have been scoured to find the horses that make up the Swift sextet, perfectly matched as to pairs and balanced as to wheelers, swing team and leaders, with every animal possessing the maximum of quality as well as enormous weight. The horses are really show horses, representing as much value as so many high class coaches.

## NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending October 9, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,426 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,890 lbs.; total, 11,316 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 15,165 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 2,800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 540 lbs.; total, 3,340 lbs.

## NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alin, A., & M. Rossin, 224 E. 100th; H. Brand. Eova, V., 83 and 85 Baxter; H. Brand. Brown, H., 222 W. 30th; Dumrauf & Wicke. Brodsky, M., 309 Rivington; J. Levy & Co. Cortesine, J., 438 W. 37th; H. Brand. Diego, V., 56 James; J. Levy. Feldman, H., 75-77 Rivington; H. Brand. Freinark, J., 630 E. 138th; J. Levy. Goldstein, C., 209 E. 103d; H. Brand. Isaacson, S., 274 W. 143d; J. Levy & Co. Karton, J., 318-20 E. 8th; J. Levy. Lazard, W., 401 E. 92d; F. Lesser. Magliano, J., 614 Morris av.; J. Levy. Papale, F., 30 Roosevelt; A. Bussetti. Schulman Bros., 237 E. 113th; H. Brand. Wertheimer, J., 4 Cannon; H. Brand. Zupnick, S., 80 E. 7th; H. Brand.

### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Kirschhoff, C. J., 552 Morris av.; P. Corele. Meding, W., 452 E. 183d; W. Reis. Wolfe, D. F., 238 E. 97th; A. Squeglia.

### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Davis, Louis, 127 Debevoise; Gustave Selner. Damico, Paul, 194 Johnson av.; Joseph Rosenberg. Friedenthal, Max, 351 Johnson av.; Creszenze Oster. Lechner, John, 118 Bedford av.; Darling & Co. Rosenkrantz, Henry, 1922 Bath av.; Jos. Rosenberg. Schlaichkorn, Max, 152 Maujer; Jos. Rosenberg. Silvestri, Luigi, 190 Hamilton av.; Darling & Co.

### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Bostwick, Edw. L., 643 Hicks; Cornelius J. Burns. Ganter, Henry, 606 Marcy av.; Joseph Alleman. Goldman, Benjamin, 867 De Kalb av.; Jacob Goldman. GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES. MANHATTAN MORTGAGES. Arminate, C., & P. Marano, Surf av. and Oceanic Walk. Boggs, R. M., Hotel Avon; M. Benincasa.

**UTILITY AND SUMMIT CABLE  
CODES AND CIPHERS**

**THE UTILITY CODE COMPANY  
125 S. Clark Street, CHICAGO**



Cohen, J., 224 Monroe; S. Levin.  
 Holub, R., 503-5 E. 73d; J. Zdenek & M.  
 Schatz, I., 400 West; E. Kowitz.  
 Brobsky, I., 240-42 Broome; S. Levin.  
 Bay, G., 109 Cherry; S. Bistis.  
 Baumeister, M. & R., 195 Pearl; A. Schwartz.  
 Conwell, C., 525½ 6th av.; L. Horowitz.  
 Hoffman, I., 210 Broome; S. Levin.  
 Jaeger, D., 220 Wooster; H. Iceland.  
 Kallin, J. B., 1591 3d av.; Jaburg Bros.  
 Krasnow, J., 120 W. 17th; C. Wladaver.  
 Lieder, S., 76 Norfolk; M. Huttes.  
 Lieder, S., 123-30 Broome; M. Huttes.  
 Schary, B., 28 W. 36th; Levine Bros.  
 Schwartz, N., 73 Broad; Stern Bros.  
 Silvestri, P., 100 W. 43d; E. R. Biehler.  
 Wagner, A., 221 Bowery; E. Wagner.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Engel, H., 282 2d; J. Goldfinger.  
 Garten, I., 238 2d; B. Garten.  
 Price, H. F., 2012 3d av.; C. R. Price.  
 Rosoff, J., & H. Klar, 202 Clinton; E. Rosoff.  
 Simon, R., 53-55 Stanton; L. Simon.  
 Trautfield, M., auctioneer, 78 5th av.; C. T.  
 Clark.  
 Zdenek, J. & M., 503-505 E. 73d; G. Holub.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Armiraute, Camillo, & Pellegrino Marano,  
 Surf av. and Oceanic Walk; Antonio De  
 Nicola.  
 Oehler, Gustav, & Conrad Battenberg, 548  
 Knickerbocker av.; Sophie Neuschaefer.  
 Rodgeville, Ellis, 371 Wyona; Jos. Rosenberg.  
 Schindl, Frank, Cropsey av. and Bay 22d;  
 Clara E. Schmidt.  
 Colloun, Frank, 334 Flushing av.; John Rufe.  
 Grushkin, Annie, 1774a Pitkin av.; Esther  
 Loorya.  
 Jacobson, Joseph, 22 Leonard; Morris Kauf-  
 man.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

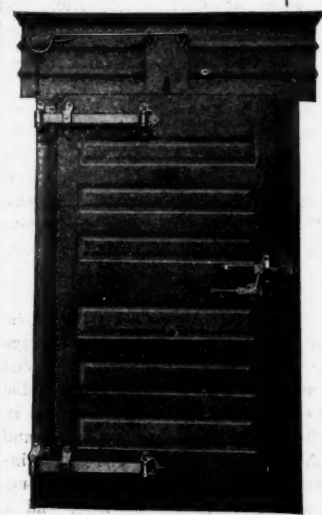
Brandenstein, Margaretha, 179 Wyckoff av.;  
 John Mosch and wife.  
 Neuschaefer, Johann, and wife, 548 Knicker-  
 bocker av.; Jos. J. Oehler and ano.  
 Osmer, Caroline A., 222 Calyer; Lillian E.  
 Freyvogel.  
 Pedersen, August N., 53 Adelphi; Jorgen N.  
 Pedersen and ano.  
 Russell, Edw. L., 62 Flatbush av.; Charles  
 Russell.

#### BRUNSWICK NEW YORK OFFICE.

The remarkable success of the Brunswick  
 Refrigerating Company in introducing its  
 small refrigerating machines among retail  
 butchers has necessitated some alterations in  
 the plans of its management in order to bet-  
 ter handle the trade. Though the company's  
 plant and main offices are located near New  
 York, at New Brunswick, N. J., it has been  
 decided that the trade can be handled to bet-  
 ter advantage with the New York office as  
 headquarters.

General Sales Manager E. B. Howitt will  
 therefore assume personal direction of the  
 New York office of the company and conduct  
 his campaign from this point. Mr. Howitt  
 has done some remarkable work among the  
 retail meat dealers, as well as in other lines

Note the hinges, fastener, the paneling,  
 the general substantial appearance. Then  
 note that meat rail trap.



We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator  
 Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

## WE'LL BE THERE!

Where? Why, at the Meat

## PACKERS' CONVENTION

At the La Salle Hotel, Chicago  
 Oct. 18, 19 and 20, with a display of

## JONES DOORS

Give us a call and we'll show  
 you the latest thing in Cold  
 Storage and Freezer Doors.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

JONES COLD STORE  
 DOOR CO.

HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND

of trade, during recent months in installing  
 Brunswick machines, and the satisfaction  
 which they have given has been very grati-  
 fying to him and to the company. By mak-  
 ing New York his headquarters he believes  
 he will be able to take even better care of  
 customers than before, as well as catering to  
 transient trade.

#### "BOSS" PEOPLE AT THE CONVENTION.

Always on the alert to more thoroughly  
 acquaint the packers, butchers and sausage  
 makers with the merits of the "Boss" ma-  
 chines, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
 have arranged with L. J. Schwabacher &  
 Company for space in their rooms, Nos. 1818-  
 1819, La Salle Hotel, during the packers' con-  
 vention at Chicago. Here will be shown  
 photographs, catalogues and other data of  
 interest which should be a drawing card for  
 the visiting delegations.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company  
 will be represented by Charles G. Schmidt,  
 president; A. W. Gaddum, vice-president, and  
 John J. Dupps, another member of the direct-  
 ory. They will go to the convention with the  
 famous Cincinnati delegation, headed by Gen-  
 eral Ryan, president of the American Meat  
 Packers' Association, which will leave Cin-  
 cinnati for Chicago on a special train on  
 Sunday, October 17. The Cincinnati mem-  
 bers will attend the banquet in a body, and  
 will contribute to the entertainment of their  
 Chicago brethren in royal style.

#### IN MEMORY OF SIMON O'DONNELL.

In memory of Simon O'Donnell, vice-  
 president of the Pittsburg Provision and  
 Packing Company, whose death took place  
 some weeks ago, the directors of the com-  
 pany last week adopted the following reso-  
 lutions:

In the order of Divine Providence we are  
 summoned to pay tribute to the memory of  
 one of our number who has been suddenly  
 called from an active life to the life beyond;  
 it being with great sorrow that we have  
 learned of the death of Mr. Simon O'Donnell,  
 vice-president of this company.

We desire to put on record our estimation  
 and appreciation of his most valuable, ener-  
 getic and faithful service since the organ-  
 ization of this company. He was associated  
 in the live stock business with our presi-  
 dent, Mr. Samuel W. Allerton, covering a  
 period of 40 years, and his sudden death  
 will be mourned as a great loss by his fel-  
 low officers and employees of this company.  
 To this end it is ordered that this minute  
 be placed upon the records of this company  
 and copy of same be extended to his family.

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,  
 President.

J. F. HOWLEY,  
 Secretary.

Mr. O'Donnell was also vice-president and  
 general manager of the Pittsburg Union  
 Stock Yards Company, the directors of which  
 adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The valuable services rendered  
 this company by the late Simon O'Donnell  
 as vice-president and director during his  
 connection therewith, and the general recog-  
 nition of his unbounded and unlimited abil-  
 ity in commercial and financial affairs,  
 together with his untiring efforts for the  
 promotion and welfare of the interests of  
 this company; and,

Whereas, The valuable advice and pleas-  
 ant associations terminated by his sad  
 death, the loss of which will be keenly felt  
 by this company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow  
 and deep regret that we learn of the sad  
 death of our beloved and esteemed brother  
 director and vice-president of this company,  
 the late Simon O'Donnell, and that we ex-  
 tend to his family our sincere sympathy and  
 condolence in this hour of their bereave-  
 ment.

## Deerfoot Farm Sausages

ARE NOW IN SEASON

Send orders direct to DEERFOOT FARM, Southboro, Mass.,  
 and receive goods strictly fresh, by express prepaid.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	46.10@7.35
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.40@6.00
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.00@4.50
Good to choice native steers, one year ago.....	5.25@6.30

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@10.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.75@9.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.30@8.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Live calves, buttermilks.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@6.12
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.25
Live lambs, culls.....	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls.....	2.00@2.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@8.40
Hogs, medium.....	@8.45
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8.30@8.35
Pigs.....	@8.25
Rough.....	7.40@7.45

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	11 @12
Choice native light.....	10 @11
Common to fair native.....	8½ @9½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	11½ @12
Choice native light.....	11 @11½
Native, common to fair.....	10 @10½
Choice Western, heavy.....	9½ @10
Choice Western, light.....	8½ @9½
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @8
Good to choice heifers.....	9½ @9½
Common to fair heifers.....	8 @8½
Choice cows.....	7 @7½
Common to fair cows.....	6½ @7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @7½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 @6½

## BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 17c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 17c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 8c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	12½ @15½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11½ @14½
Western calves, choice.....	12 @13½
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 @13
Western calves, common.....	8 @10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	@11½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	10½ @12½
Spring lambs, good.....	9½ @11½
Sheep, choice.....	8½ @9½
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @9
Sheep, culls.....	7 @8

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	14½ @15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	14½ @15
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	14½ @15
Smoked picnic, light.....	@12½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@12½
Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@19
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16½
Dried beef sets.....	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	18 @19
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15 @16
Shoulders, city.....	12½ @13
Shoulders, Western.....	11½ @12
Butts, regular.....	13½ @14
Butts, boneless.....	14 @14½
Fresh hams, city.....	@14
Fresh hams, Western.....	@13

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@50.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	@29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@240.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	5 @6c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a piece
Kolls, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Hlogs.....	@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b., New York.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tes.....	@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@21½
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@8
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@17
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@78
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@6½
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14	18
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13½	15½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	10	—
Allspice.....	6	8½
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	48	53

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½ @4½
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @5½
Crystals.....	5½ @6½
Powdered.....	5½ @6½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@24
No. 2 skins.....	@22
No. 3 or branded.....	@18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@22
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@20
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@20.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@23.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@23.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@21.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@23.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@22.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@22.00

No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@23.50
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.80
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.35
Branded kips.....	@2.15
Branded skins.....	@.17
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.35
Ticky skins.....	@.17
Ticky kips.....	@2.05
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.25
No. 3 skins.....	@.12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED, ICED.

Fowls—	
Dry-pkd., Western, selected fancy, bbls.....	@15½
Dry-pkd., boxed.....	@17
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, dry-pkd., scalded, per lb.....	@11
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.25
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@2.75
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.....	@1.50

### FROZEN.

Chickens, Roasting—	
Western, dry-pkd., milkfed, 8 lbs. and over.....	@20
Western, fancy, 8 lbs. and over.....	@17½
Western, average best.....	@17

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@14
Fowls, per lb.....	@15
Old and young roosters.....	@10
Turkeys.....	@15
Ducks, per lb.....	@15
Geese, Western.....	@12
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@20

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials.....	31 @31½
Creamery, Extras.....	30 @30½
Process, Specials.....	26½ @27
Process, Extras.....	@26

## EGGS.

Fresh Gathered Extras.....	28 @30
Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts.....	26½ @27
Fresh Gathered Firsts.....	25 @26

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.....	2.50 @2.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.....	@2.77½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.16
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	16.00 @17.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.25 @2.30 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	2.75 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	@2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	@2.65
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	@2.65
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.05 @2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.00 @2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16½ @1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½ @2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @.40



# VALUATION